









## HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

## THE ANNUAL SHOW.

## EXCELLENT EXHIBITS THIS YEAR.

The Hongkong Horticultural Show opened yesterday afternoon at the Botanical Gardens and will be continued to-day. The Committee have been working energetically for more than three weeks, and their gratuitous labours have been rewarded with a very gratifying measure of success.

The show is considered to be one of the finest ever held in the Colony. Altogether there are 950 exhibits, as compared with 1,000 last year, 600 in 1916 and 400 in 1915. The exhibitors number 61, against 67 in 1917 and 54 in 1915. Despite the dry and cold season, and the wind which has prevailed during the last few days, the exhibits are exceptionally fine. The flowering plants, especially from the Peak district, are of a very high order and comprise fifty more entries than last year. In the other sections the entries are approximately the same in number as in 1917, but of better quality. The vegetables are equal to those seen at home shows. The winning specimens are notable for their variety, shape and soundness. The tomatoes, cabbages, potatoes, turnips, carrots, etc., which composed one of the winning exhibits, are described by one of the judges as the best he has seen for a long time. Very many people think that large cabbages are more likely to win prizes than small ones, but this is not the case. The successful exhibits are small, nicely shaped, and sound. The cauliflower is very good for the time of year. Every exhibit in this section gives evidence of the great care and attention bestowed upon it. The leeks from the Peak are magnificently grown. The Challenge Cup for these has been awarded to Mr. H. W. Looker. The leeks grown on the lower levels are very large in size. Those sent in by Mr. A. Nicol are adjudged the best. Celery shows a decided improvement on that of last year. There are several exhibits of varieties of vegetables, all of which are almost equally good. The tomatoes, in particular, being much better than those seen in previous shows. Speaking generally, the cut flowers from the Peak are a really remarkable show.

Sweet peas of various tints are to be seen in abundance. There is also a galaxy of the stronger flowers—roses, of which the exhibits, though few in number, include some fine specimens; dahlias, carnations, picotees and pansies, which, being tastefully arranged with due regard to colouring, form a striking picture. The quality, despite the rain which fell on Wednesday night, is good. The sweet peas with which Mr. Nicol has won a prize show six distinct colours. The pot plants, also, are a feature. Of murguerites, as usual, there is a profusion. The majority of the pot plants are arranged round the fountain, while others are disposed along the marshed corridors. Banks of foliage formed by the collection of pot-plants are conspicuous in the centre of the matcheds along with charming varieties of geranium (not for competition); from Sir Paul Chater, and three pots of schizanthus, from Mr. Evan Ormiston. Several pots of ferns and other plants have been presented by several people to be sold for the benefit of War Charities. In the Peak section, the pot freesias are exceptionally well-grown. The heliotrope is better this year than last. The Challenge Cup has been awarded to the well-grown exhibits of Mr. A. H. Harris. The verbena pots, too, show can and eclipse similar exhibits in the last show. The pansies are very well flowered, and much better than any exhibited previously. The roses are scanty. The clarkias, petunias, mignonette, geraniums, etc., are all exceptionally good, and made judging difficult. With regard to apparatus, people are inclined to put them in the fern section instead of amongst flowering plants, and as a result of this mistake, two lots have been disqualified. The table decorations this year are a decided success. There are six competitors and the first prize goes to Mr. J. J. Harrington.

In section 1, Sir Paul Chater was particularly successful, gaining eight first and three second prizes, while Mr. Ho Kom Tong secured seven first and eight second prizes. Mr. Chan King Yue, also, was very successful in various sections. There was a constant stream of visitors to the grounds all the afternoon, including H.E. Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G., and

Miss May, Sir William Rees Davies (Chief Justice), Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., Mr. Justice Gompertz, Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., and Mrs. Pollock, Sir Robert and Lady Ho Tung, Sir Paul Chater and Mr. J. R. Wood. The Band of the 18th Infantry was in attendance, and discoursed a lively selection of music, and the Hongkong Hotel conducted a refreshment buffet, generously offering one-half of the proceeds to War Charities.

Several of the cut-flowers which secured prizes at the show were subsequently sold for the benefit of War Charities. At 5 p.m. the awards were distributed by Mrs. H. W. Looker, wife of the President.

At the conclusion, Mr. H. W. Looker said the Committee thought that the Society could now take its place amongst the public institutions of Hongkong. They were glad the authorities, in the person of the head of the Government, who had always taken great interest in their annual shows, and had been present on most occasions, shared this view. Three cheers were then given for His Excellency.

Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin presented Mrs. Looker with a pretty bouquet for "having so gracefully distributed the prizes," and called for three cheers, which were heartily given.

At the call of H.E. the Governor cheers were also given for the exhibitors.

The Committee was composed of Mrs. Aubrey, Mrs. J. W. Taylor, Mr. Newall, Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., Messrs. Evan Ormiston, W. J. Tatcher, T. E. Pearce, A. Nicol, and R. A. Nicholson. Mr. H. W. Looker was again President of the Show, Mr. L. N. Lee was Hon. Treasurer, and Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin, Hon. Secretary.

The judges were as follows:—Plant in pot, open to all: Mr. H. W. Looker and Private Hill. Plant in pot, Peak: Mr. F. C. Butcher and Private Austen. Vegetable Classes: Mr. W. J. Tatcher and Sgt. Jackson. Cut Flowers (open): Mr. W. J. Tatcher and Private Austen. Cut Flowers, Peak: Mr. A. Nicol and Private Hill. General Classes: Mr. Tatcher, Mr. Butcher, Private Hill and Austen. Table Decorations: All the Committee.

The donors to the Prize Fund were:—H.E. Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G., Major-General F. Ventry, G.O.C., Commodore H. G. Sandeman, R.N., C.M.G., Hon. Sir C. P. Chater, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Sir Robert Ho Tung, Lady Ho Tung, Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, Messrs. J. Scott, Harston, L. N. Lee, H. W. Looker, N. J. Stabb, C. D. Wilkinson, T. E. Pearce, B. Basto, T. C. Downing, E. Ormiston, J. H. Taylor, W. L. Pattenden, A. H. Harris, H. L. B. Dowbiggin, G. C. Moxon, H. Hancock, H. W. Bird, A. H. Skelton, A. Nicol, C. E. H. Beavis, Ho Kom Tong, Choo Po Sien, Wong Kam Fuk, Leung Yan Po, S. G. Newall, Mrs. Newall, Mrs. H. G. Murray Scott, Mrs. A. M. Daniel, Mrs. D. Templeton, Mrs. W. J. Hill.

## PRIZE LIST.

SECTION 1.—Plants in Pots; open to all except Peak Gardens and Chinese Market Gardeners.

3 pots of Marguerite (Chrysanthemum frutescens)—1, Mr. Evan Ormiston; 2, Mr. Chun King Yue.

3 pots of Nasturtium (Tall varieties)—1, Ladies' Recreation Club; 2, Sir Paul Chater.

3 pots of Salvia—1, Kowloon Cricket Club; 2, Sir Paul Chater.

3 pots of Annuals or plants raised from seed the same season (excluding Nasturtium)—1, Mr. Evan Ormiston; 2, U.S.R. Club.

3 pots of Flowering plants other than annuals (excluding Murguerites)—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2, Sir Paul Chater.

3 pots of Antirrhinum—1, Lady Ho Tung; 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

3 pots of Arums—1, Sir Paul Chater.

3 pots of Begonia (semperflorens)—1, Sir Paul Chater; 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

3 pots of Carnations and/or Picotees—1, Mr. Chun King Yue; 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

3 pots of Dianthus, excluding Carnation and Picotee—1, Hon. Mr. D. Landale; 2, Ladies' Recreation Club.

3 pots of Cactus Dahlias—No award.

3 pots of Peony Dahlias—1, Mr. Evan Ormiston.

3 pots of Dahlias, other than Cactus or Peony—1, Hon. Mr. D. Landale; 2, Lady Ho Tung.

3 pots of Heliotrope—1, Mrs. Jordan; 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

3 pots of Larkspur—1, Mr. Evan Ormiston.

3 pots of Maiden Hair Ferns—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

3 pots of Ferns, distinct varieties excluding Maiden Hair—No award.

3 pots of Freesia—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2, Mr. Evan Ormiston.

3 pots of Geranium—1, Sir Paul Chater; 2, Ladies' Recreation Club; highly commended, Mrs. Stabb and Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

3 pots of Mignonette—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2, Lady Ho Tung.

3 pots of French Marigolds—1, Mrs. Jordan; 2, Chun King Yue.

3 pots of Pot. Marigolds (calendula officinalis)—1, Sir Paul Chater; 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

3 pots of Nasturtium (dwarf varieties)—1, Sir Paul Chater; 2, Mr. Evan Ormiston.

3 pots of Petunias—1, Sir Paul Chater.

2, Ladies' Recreation Club.

3 pots of Pansies and/or Violas—1, Mr. Evan Ormiston; 2, Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

3 pots of Phlox Drummondii—1, Sir Paul Chater; 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

3 pots of Primula—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

3 pots of Roses—Award of merit, Sir Paul Chater.

3 pots of Violets—1, Mrs. Stabb; 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; highly commended, Mrs. Jordan.

3 pots of Verbena—1, Sir Paul Chater; 2, Mrs. C. Makeham.

3 pots of Tropaeolum Canariensis—1, Mr. Evan Ormiston; 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

3 pots of Linaria—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

3 pots of Clarkia—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

SECTION 2.—Plants in Pots, Peak Gardens only.

3 pots of Marguerite—1, Mr. H. W. Looker; 2, Mr. W. Sinclair; highly commended, Mr. L. N. Lee.

3 pots of Tall Nasturtium—1, Mr. L. N. Lee; 2, Mr. A. H. Harris.

3 pots of Dwarf Nasturtium—1, Mr. N. L. Watson; 2, Mrs. O. M. Ede.

3 pots of Annuals or Plants raised from seed the same season (excluding Nasturtium)—1, Mr. H. W. Looker; 2, Mrs. H. W. Bird; highly commended, Mrs. L. N. Watson.

3 pots of Flowering plants, other than annuals (excluding Marguerites)—1, Mr. L. N. Lee; 2, Mrs. Newall.

3 pots of Petunias—1, Mrs. E. C. Newall; 2, Mrs. Murray Scott.

3 pots of Antirrhinum—1, Mr. L. N. Lee; 2, Mr. H. W. Looker.

3 pots of Arum—1, Mr. N. L. Watson; 2, Mr. H. W. Looker.

3 pots of Cactus Dahlias—1, Mrs. Gale; 2, Mrs. C. Makeham.

3 pots of Dahlias, other than Cactus or Peony—Award of merit, Sir Robert Ho Tung.

3 pots of Ferns, distinct varieties (excluding Maiden Hair)—No award.

3 pots of Freesia—1, Sir Robert Ho Tung; 2, Mr. N. L. Watson; highly commended, Mrs. Ede.

3 pots of Geraniums—1, Mr. W. Sinclair; 2, Mr. C. D. Wilkinson.

3 pots of Heliotrope—1, Mr. A. H. Harris; 2, Mr. N. L. Watson.

3 pots of Larkspur—Award of merit, Mr. A. H. Harris.

3 pots of Pot. Marigolds (Calendula officinalis)—1, Mrs. Aubrey; 2, Mrs. Murray Scott.

3 pots of French Marigolds—1, Mrs. Gale; 2, Mr. A. H. Harris.

3 pots of Maiden Hair Ferns—1, Mrs. Ede; 2, Mrs. Murray Scott.

3 pots of Mignonette—1, Mr. N. L. Watson; 2, Mr. H. W. Looker.

3 pots of Verbena—1, Mrs. R. M. Dyer; 2, Mr. A. H. Harris.

3 pots of Pansies and/or Violas—1, Mr. H. W. Looker; 2, Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin.

3 pots of Phlox Drummondii—1, Commodore Sandeman; 2, Mr. N. L. Watson.

3 pots of Roses—No award.

3 pots of Linaria—1, Mr. N. L. Watson; 2, Mrs. R. M. Dyer.

3 pots of Carnations and/or Picotees—No award.

3 pots of Dianthus (excluding Carnation and Picotee)—1, Mr. H. W. Looker; 2, Mr. L. N. Lee.

SECTION 2.—Vegetables, etc.; open to all except Peak Gardens and Chinese Market Gardeners.

Collection of vegetables (not less than six varieties)—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2, Mr. A. Nicol.

25 pots of French Beans—1, Mr. Chun King Yue; 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

6 Beets—1, Mr. W. Hardwick; 2, Mr. A. Nicol.

25 Brussels Sprouts—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2, Mrs. G. M. Shaw.

4 Cabbages—1, Mr. Evan Ormiston; 2, Mr. Chun King Yue.

4 Cauliflowers or Broccoli—1, Lady Ho Tung; 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

6 Carrots—1, Mr. A. Nicol; 2, Mr. W. Hardwick.

4 Heads of Celery—1, Mr. W. Hardwick; 2, Mr. Chun King Yue; highly commended, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

6 Leeks—1, Mr. A. Nicol; 2, Lady Ho Tung.

6 Lettuces (cabbage varieties)—1, Lady Ho Tung; 2, Mr. Chun King Yue.

6 Lettuces (cos varieties)—1, Mr. Chun King Yue; 2, Mrs. G. M. Shaw.

12 Onions—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2, Mr. A. Nicol.

6 Parsnips—1, Mr. A. Nicol; 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

25 pots of Peas—1, Mr. A. Nicol; 2, Lady Ho Tung.

12 Potatoes—1, Mr. A. Nicol; 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

12 Radishes—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2, Mrs. G. M. Shaw.

4 Savoy Cabbages—1, Mr. A. Nicol; 2, Sir Paul Chater.

19 Tomatoes—1, Mr. A. Nicol; 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

4 Turnips—1, Lady Ho Tung; 2, Mr. Chun King Yue.

2 Vegetable Marrows—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2, Mr. A. Nicol.

SECTION 4.—Vegetables, etc., Peak Gardens only.

Collection of vegetables, not less than six varieties—1, Mrs. Ede; 2, Mr. J. Scott Harston.

25 pots of French Beans—No award.

6 Beets—1, Mr. H. W. Looker; 2, Mr. C. D. Wilkinson.

25 Brussels Sprouts—1, Mr. A. H. Harris; 2, Mr. H. W. Looker.

4 Cabbages—1, Mrs. H. W. Bird; 2, Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin; highly commended, Mr. Harris and Mr. J. Scott Harston.

6 Carrots—1, Mrs. H. W. Bird; 2, Mrs. Ede.

4 Cauliflower or Broccoli—1, Mr. J. Scott Harston; 2, Mrs. Bird.

4 Heads of Celery—1, Mr. J. Scott Harston; 2, Mrs. Newall.

6 Leeks—1, Mr. H. W. Looker; 2, Sir Robert Ho Tung.

6 Lettuces (cabbage varieties)—1, Mr. H. W. Looker; 2, Mrs. Ede.

6 Lettuces (cos varieties)—1, The Matilda Hospital; 2, Mrs. Bird.

6 Parsnips—1, Mr. A. H. Harris; 2, Mrs. Ede.

12 pots of Peas—1, Mrs. Ede; 2, Mr. Harris; highly commended, Mrs. A. G. M. Fletcher.

25 Radishes—1, Mr. H. W. Looker; 2, Mr. J. Scott Harston.

12 Potatoes—1, Mrs. Ede; 2, Mrs. Newall.

3 Tomatoes—1, Mr. A. H. Harris; 2, The Matilda Hospital.

6 Turnips—1, Mr. C. E. H. Beavis; 2, Mr. J. Scott Harston.

2 Vegetable Marrows—No award.

Special Class for Rhubarb—Award of merit, Mr. C. D. Wilkinson.

SECTION 5.—Cut Flowers; open to all except Peak Gardens and Chinese Market Gardeners.

12 bunches of Cut Flowers, six distinct varieties, not more than two varieties of the same kind—1, Ladies' Recreation Club; 2, Mr. Evan Ormiston.

6 bunches of Sweet Peas, containing 15 stems each (one or more blooms on each stem), only one colour and/or variety in each bunch—1, Mr. A. Nicol; 2, Sir Paul Chater.

3 Red and/or Pink Roses—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2, Mrs. Stabb.

3 White and/or Yellow Roses—No award.

3 Roses any colour—1, Mrs. C. Makeham; 2, Mr. J. J. Harrington.

3 Carnations, and/or Picotees—1, Sir Paul Chater.

3 Cactus Dahlias—1, Mr. R. A. Nicholson; 2, Sir Paul Chater.

3 Peony Dahlias—No award.

3 Dahlias other than Cactus or Peony—1, Sir Paul Chater; 2, Mr. E. Nicholson.

3 bunches of Mignonette—1, Mrs. Jordan; 2, Lady Ho Tung.

6 bunches of Nasturtium (not less than four distinct colours)—1, Mr. R. A. Nicholson; 2, Mr. Evan Ormiston.

12 Pansies—1, Sir Paul Chater; 2, Lady Ho Tung.

6 bunches of Violets—1, Kowloon Cricket Club; 2, Mr. Evan Ormiston.

SECTION 6.—Cut Flowers; Peak Gardens only.

6 bunches of Sweet Peas, containing 10 stems each (one or more blooms on each stem)—1, Mr. H. W. Looker; 2, Mrs. Newall.

3 Red and/or Pink Roses—1, Mr. T. E. Pearce; 2, Mr. A. H. Harris.

3 White and/or Yellow Roses—1, Mr. T. E. Pearce.

3 Roses any colour—1, Mr. T. E. Pearce.

3 Carnations, and/or Picotees—Award of merit, Mr. T. E. Pearce.

6 bunches of cut flowers, distinct varieties—1, Mrs. Ede; 2, Mrs. Newall; highly commended, Mrs. Griffin.

6 Cactus Dahlias—No award.

6 Peony Dahlias—No award.

6 Dahlias other than Cactus—No award.

6 bunches of Nasturtium, not less than four distinct colours, and not more than 12 blooms in each bunch—1, Mr. N. L. Watson; 2, Mr. L. N. Lee.

12 Pansies—1, Mr. H. W. Looker; 2, Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin.

6 bunches of Violets (not more than 25 in each bunch)—1, Mrs. Aubrey; 2, Mrs. Newall.

3 bunches of Mignonette (not more than 12 in each bunch)—1, Mr. N. L. Watson; 2, Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin.

SECTION 7.—General Exhibits; open to all.

2 Ladies' Flower sprays and 2 Gentlemen's Buttonholes—1, Mrs. J. J. Harrington; 2, Miss V. Scanlan.

12 Cut Roses—1, Mr. R. A. Nicholson.

Best Wedding Bouquet—Award of merit, Mrs. J. J. Harrington.

1 vase of Cut Flowers (to be judged for decorative effect)—1, Hon. Mr. D. Landale; 2, Mrs. C. Makeham.

Basket of Cut Flowers for children between the ages of 7 and 16, to be set up by the exhibitor without aid—1, Miss Juno Looker; 2, Miss Ormiston.

Best Table Decoration—1, Mrs. J. J. Harrington; Miss V. Scanlan; 3, Mrs. Dewsbury.

Display of Cut Flowers grown by exhibitor—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; highly commended, Mr. A. Nicol.

3 pots of Single Daffodils—1, Mrs. Griffin; 2, Mr. A. Nicol.

3 pots of Double Daffodils—No first; 2, Mrs. H. W. Bird.

Group of Bulbs (excluding Narcissus Tazetta)—Award of merit, Mrs. H. W. Bird.

3 pots of flowering plants of a kind not included in the Society's list of plants previously exhibited—1, Mr. A. H. Harris; 2, Mr. A. Nicol; highly commended, Mrs. D. E. Clark.

CHALLENGE CUPS.

Special Challenge Cups for most prize-worthy exhibits were awarded as follows:—

25 Plants, Open—Mr. Ho Kom Tong (Mignonette).

Pot Plants, Peak Gardens only—Mr. A. H. Harris (Heliotrope).

Vegetables, Open—Mr. A. Nicol (Leeks).

Vegetables, Peak Gardens—Mr. H. W. Looker (Leeks).

Cut Flowers, Open—Mr. A. Nicol (Sweet Peas).

Cut Flowers, Peak—Mr. H. W. Looker (Sweet Peas).

THE NAVY'S THANKS TO THE PORTUGUESE COMMUNITY.

Mr. E. V. M. R. de Sousa, the Consul for Portugal, has received from the Honourable Colonial Secretary copy of the following letter:—

Commodore's Office, Hongkong, 11th March, 1918.

Sir, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 102/1918 of the 7th March, and am directed by the Commodore to request that you will convey to the Portuguese Community, through the Acting Consul for Portugal, the thanks of the Commodore, on behalf of the officers and men of H.M. Navy and Dockyard, for their kind resolution of appreciation in connection with the recent disaster at Happy Valley, conveyed in the Consul's letter of the 5th March—I am, etc.

(Sd) NORMAN WATSON,  
(Secretary to Commodore)  
The Honourable the Colonial Secretary,  
Hongkong.

## INTIMATIONS

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1510



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c/o "Daily Press" Office.

1181

## KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

(British Section).

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that in the event of an UP GOODS TRAIN being required it will leave Kowloon at 12.05 P.M. on SATURDAYS only. This Train will call at TAIPO and SHUNGH SHUI and will have a First-Class Coach attached for the convenience of the Public.

As it is not the intention to insert further notice regarding this Train, intending passengers are advised to obtain definite information, which will be available at the Head Office on and after THURSDAYS of each week. This Train will be despatched on SATURDAY, March 16th.

By Order, H. P. WINSLOW, Manager.

Kowloon, 14th March, 1918. [1777]

## UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

## MATRICULATION, SENIOR AND JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that these EXAMINATIONS will commence on MONDAY, July 8th, 1918.

Arrangements will be made to hold the Examination at any town where a sufficient number of candidates offer themselves. Candidates who wish to be examined at any other place than Hongkong or Shanghai must apply to the Registrar on or before April 2nd, 1918.

Forms of entry and all particulars can be obtained on application to the REGISTRAR, THE UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

The entry form, duly filled in, must reach the Registrar, together with the fee (£10 Dollars, Hongkong Currency) on or before May 2nd, 1918.

The following Scholarships and Prizes will be awarded on the results of the Matriculation Examination, provided that candidates of sufficient merit offer themselves—

- Two King Edward VII. Scholarships of £40 a year each, for five years, tenable in any Faculty. A candidate for one of these Scholarships must be under the age of 21 on July 1st and must before the first day of the Examination submit to the Registrar proof that he is a British subject.
  - Two President's Scholarships of four hundred dollars each (eking Currency) for five years, tenable in any Faculty. A candidate for one of these Scholarships must be under the age of 21 years on July 1st and must before the first day of the Examination submit to the Registrar proof that he is the son of Chinese parents; that he was not born in any British Possession or Protectorate; that he has not adopted any foreign nationality; and that he is not eligible to compete for a King Edward VII. Scholarship.
  - Four cash prizes \$100 each (Hongkong Currency). Candidates who secure King Edward VII. or President's Scholarships or cash prizes must enter the University on the day on which the University session opens and must reside in one of the hostels directly managed by the University.
- The Examinations will be conducted according to the "Regulations for the Senior and Junior Local Examinations and for the Matriculation Examination 1918."

[1778]

## THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

**PURCHASERS OF PARIMUTUEL TICKETS** on the fifth Race, Second Day, for Cash Sweeps, Places and Winners, also Cash Sweep ticket holders, of following Races can obtain a refund on production of their tickets at the Offices of the Hongkong Jockey Club, on the Ground Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEXE, CHATER ROAD, between the hours of 2.30 p.m. and 5.30 p.m. on MONDAY, 4th March, 1918, until 28th March (Saturdays and Sundays excepted).

**HOLDERS OF UNPAID WINNING TICKETS** (Cash Sweeps, Places and Winners) will also be paid at the same place and between the same hours as stated above on production of their tickets.

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS, Accountants to the Hongkong Jockey Club. [1777]

## INTIMATIONS

## HONGKONG CLUB

## NOTICE

THE THIRTY-SECOND YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG CLUB will be held in the Club House, on MONDAY, the 18th March, 1918, at 5.30 p.m.

By Order,

E. DES VECUX, Secretary.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1918. [1780]

## CANTON MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the CANTON MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY will be held at the Canton Club Theatre (by kind permission), WEDNESDAY, March 20th, 1918, at 2.30 p.m.

BUSINESS:—To receive the Annual Report of the Directors of the Canton Medical Missionary Union and to consider any other business brought before the meeting.

J. M. WRIGHT, M.D., Secretary.

Canton, 11th March, 1918. [1775]

## THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of March, 1918, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1917, and declaring a Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 14th March, 1918, until SATURDAY, the 23rd March, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1918. [1742]

## THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on MONDAY, 26th March, 1918, at 12 Noon, for consideration of the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The SHARE REGISTRATION and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 25th inst., both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1918. [1776]

## CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

## NOTICE

THE FORTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th March, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 27th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Agents.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1918. [1747]

## HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the undersigned at 11 A.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th March. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 27th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1918. [1755]

## HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the General Managers, 27th March, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of the Company's Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917, and the Report of the General Managers.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to 27th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1918. [1752]

## NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Firm of A. B. MARTY, Rene Salles, Successor, has as from the 12th February, 1918, sold to Messrs. P. A. LAPOQUE & Co., the S.S. "HAWAII," which insures the Postal Service between Hongkong and Haiphong, and also the right to use the name of A. B. MARTY, Compagnie de Navigation Tonkinoise.

The business will hereafter be carried on by Messrs. P. A. LAPOQUE & Co., No. 4, Queen's Building, Telephone No. 263.

P. A. LAPOQUE & Co., MAISON, A. B. MARTY, Rene Salles, Successor.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1918. [1740]

## STRAITS MERCHANT SERVICE GUILD.

DISPENSARY Building, Raffles Place, Singapore, are HONORARY AGENTS of the STRAITS MERCHANT SERVICE GUILD, where subscription are received, new Members are enrolled and all Members are welcomed as Visitors during their stay in port.

## HOUSES TO LET

## TO LET.

**NO. 1, DES VECUX VILLAS, PEAK.**  
To let furnished, for June, July and August. Share of Tennis Court.

Apply to—

H. T. JACKMAN.

[1762]

## TO LET.

**IMMEDIATE entry, Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.**

For rent and other particulars apply to—

THE MANAGER,

HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,

44, Connaught Road Central.

[800]

## TO LET.

**OFFICES in York Buildings, HOUSES on Shamone, Canton.**

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

[180]

## TO LET.

**A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.**

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,

Alexandra Buildings.

[1628]

## FOR SALE.

**TUSCULUM, Barker Road, 155, Peak.**

Apply—

DUNCAN CLARK,

Care of LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

[1711]

## WANTED.

**HOUSE at the PEAK, furnished or unfurnished, from April 30th.**

Apply—

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

[1764]

## WANTED.

**TWO or THREE LARGE OFFICE ROOMS in Central Locality. First floor preferred.**

Apply to—

TONG SENG & Co.,

19, Queen's Road Central.

[1687]

## WANTED.

**LADY STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST.**

Apply with references to—

Box No. 100,

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

[1769]

## WANTED.

**A T the PEAK, for a little girl of 2½ years, resident EUROPEAN NURSE.**

Apply—

Box No. 25,

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

[1836]

## NOTICE.

**ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian** desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

[58]

## NOTICE.

**WE have been appointed by Messrs JENSON & NICHOLSON, LIMITED, OF LONDON, the well-known manufacturers of Varnishes, Enamels, Paints and Colours, to be their Sole Agents for Hongkong, South China, and the Philippine Islands.**

THE HONGKONG MERCANTILE CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1918. [1773]

## NOTICE.

**THIS is respectfully to state that, owing to the War, everything has become extremely dear. There is no article in daily use which does not seem to have doubled in price. To earn a livelihood, therefore, is very difficult, and we have been reluctantly compelled to ask the owners of Shipyards to devise some means of adjusting this matter.**

We have to thank the owners of Shipyards for their kindness in commiserating with the difficulty of labourers and promising to pay Eighty Cents per head per day. This advertisement is inserted, therefore, to notify all owners of Chinese and Foreign Ships that should they employ our Carpenters to work, they are requested kindly to pay this amount in full.

Notified by the SMOOT NOAR HOX SMOOT (Ships Art School), 384, Canton Road, Mongkok, Yau-ma-tei, Hongkong, 12th March, 1918. [1774]

## INTIMATION

## BY APPOINTMENT.

## WATSON'S PYERIS.

Registered.

An exact reproduction of a well-known Spa at half the price.

Blends perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing, Drink deep or touch not the Pyerian Spring."

These shallow drafts intoxicate the brain And drinking deeply sobers us again."

Pope.

PINTS 90 CTS. PER DOZ.

PLITS 60 " " "

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.,

## ERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VECUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 15th MARCH, 1918.

## AN ILLUSTRATION OF GERMAN HYPOCRISY.

In his exposure of the hypocrisies that marked every line of Count HERTLING's recent speech on the subject of peace, Mr. BALFOUR pointed out that while the Germans sought to justify their invasion of Russia on humanitarian grounds they continued their "atrocities and devastations" elsewhere. At the moment he had in mind the sufferings of Belgium, but since then the contrast which he drew between German professions and German practices has been emphasised by the reports of the renewed massacres of Armenians by the Turks to whom Trans-Caucasia is being restored under the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk. In all the towns and villages through which the Turkish troops are passing every male—man, boy and babe—is being put to the sword, the intention, evidently, being to exterminate the entire race. These unfortunate people have long been the victims of Turkish brutality and oppression. Their cruel persecution led Mr. GLADSTONE to emerge from his retirement and urge Great Britain to protect them from "the Assassin of Europe." The Young Turks, shielded by Germany, have had even greater opportunities than "Abdül the Damned" of showing their barbarity, and they have used them to the full. The extermination of the 2,000,000 Armenians left in the Ottoman Dominions is already an accomplished fact. About two-thirds of them were "deported" men, women and children—hundreds of miles for weeks on end, over roadless mountains, to the semi-tropical swamps and deserts on the Empire's southern fringes. About half the exiles reached their destinations, and have been dying there since of starvation, exposure and disease. The other half died of exhaustion on the way, or were murdered by the gendarmes who escorted them and by organised bands of brigands and Kurds.

A third of the nation may still be alive—the Armenians in Constantinople and Smyrna were mostly spared; a certain number escaped by conversion to Islam (though this, for women and girls, involved entrance into a Moslem's harem); and about 200,000 escaped to Russia and Egypt. The preservation even of these 200,000 refugees—10 per cent. of the Armenians living under Ottoman domination in 1914—is no longer assured now that Russia has abandoned the moiety sheltering within her borders. BOEROS PASRA declares that the Armenian nation, throughout its whole history, was never so near complete annihilation. Various flimsy pretexts are offered by the Turks for their ferocity. The Armenians have been accused, for instance, of exploiting the Turks and of engaging in anti-Turkish conspiracy. In a Memorandum written by a distinguished German scholar, however, it is pointed out that 80 per cent. of the Armenian population, and particularly those who were affected by the deportations, are peasant farmers, who presumably were not engaged in the exploitation of the Kurdish brigands by whom they were surrounded. Moreover, the Armenian leaders, far from engaging in an anti-Turkish conspiracy either before or during the war, were entirely loyal to the Turkish Government; in fact, so loyal that this was made a cause of complaint by some of the Turkish opponents of the Committee of Union and Progress. The acts of resistance on the part of the Armenians, which are relied upon as an excuse for their treatment, were isolated acts due in each case to particularly grave provocation, were later in date than the beginning of the deportations, and were, in fact, provoked by the fear of suffering the fate which had already overtaken neighbouring Armenian communities. For the fanatical enmities to which the Armenians are being subjected Germany, unquestionably, is morally responsible. We have it on the authority of individual Germans living in the Ottoman dominions, who have protested in vain to their Government against the horrors they have witnessed, that the Turks plead that they are following "the teaching of the Germans" and that the "Koran does not permit such treatment as the Armenians have to suffer now." It will be remembered that in his recent address to the Americans in Hongkong, Mr. F. N. DUBOZNEY said that the United States Ambassador in Constantinople told him that a circular in the Turkish language had been disseminated by the German Embassy all over Turkey calling upon every Turk to kill at least four Armenian Christians. Yet Count HERTLING, after saying that he accepts the principle laid down by President Wilson that "every territorial settlement involved in this war must be made in the interests and for the benefit of the populations concerned," has the brazen effrontery to demand the restoration of Armenia, Palestine and Mesopotamia to Turkey!

Quarantines have been imposed at Swatow on arrivals from Hongkong owing to the outbreak of cerebro-spinal fever in the Colony.

The 88th Company R.G.A. is indebted to the Services' Entertainment Fund for a generous grant towards the expenses of Wednesday's sports meeting.

Battery Sergeant-Major H. F. Cuthbert, R.G.A., who before the war was a Sergeant in the 88th Co. R.G.A., has been mentioned in despatches from Sir Douglas Haig.

Major W. F. Christian, R.G.A., a former officer of the 88th Co. R.G.A., who also commanded a detachment of R.G.A. at Peking, has been mentioned in despatches for special services in France.

The annual meeting of the Finance Committee of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals will be held on Friday at noon in the Chamber of Commerce Room, Chartered Bank Building.

Brevet Colonel (Compy. Brigadier-General) A. A. McHardy, C.M.G. D.S.O., R.A., who was on the General Staff in Hongkong when war broke out, has been again mentioned in despatches from Sir Douglas Haig.

Dr. Earle, of the University, is to read a paper entitled "Body and Soul" at a meeting of the Church of England Men's Society to be held on Tuesday next at 8 p.m. in St. Paul's College. Members and friends are cordially invited to attend.

Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Iles, R.G.A., who commanded the Royal Artillery in Hongkong at the commencement of hostilities and for some time afterwards, has been mentioned in despatches from Sir Douglas Haig for good work in France.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the funds of the hospitals:—Zoroastrians' Charity Fund, \$1000; To Tsai Chapel, \$48.71; and A Parent (per R.W.G.), \$30.

The Matriculation and Senior and Junior local examinations of the University of Hongkong will be held in this Colony and at Shanghai, commencing on July 8th. Centres will be established elsewhere upon application being made, if a sufficient number of candidates is forthcoming.

Commencing to-morrow, an up goods train, to which a first-class coach will be attached, will leave Kowloon at 12.05 on Saturdays, when circumstances require it, and stop at Taiipo and Sheung-shui. Definite information can be obtained on and after Thursday of each week from the Head Office of the Railway.

The case in which Shiu Yet Him and Shiu Yam Lun, sued the Exile Garage to recover \$804 for the rent of a godown, came up again for hearing before Mr. Justice Gompertz at the Summary Court, yesterday. His Lordship made an order that the defendants should pay \$140 and taxes for the first month and \$340 and taxes for the following two months.

We are informed by Bishop Pozzoni that the Rev. Father Patrick Devine is unable to come to Hongkong to conduct the Special Mission at the Catholic Cathedral. The Rev. Father J. M. Fraser has, however, very kindly consented to take the place of Father Devine. The Mission will last for a week, and will commence next Wednesday, instead of on Sunday as previously announced.

THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE FOR 1918. FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EDITION.

The "Directory and Chronicle" of China, Japan, etc. for 1918 will be on sale on Monday, and those who desire to secure copies should send their orders at once to the office of the Hongkong Daily Press. Applications will be dealt with as they are received.

The volume, which has appeared annually for the past fifty-six years, is thoroughly well-known throughout the Far East. It is scarcely too much to say that there is no office of importance from Vladivostok to Penang in which the substantial looking tome, in its bright red covers, is not a familiar object. Its importance is also being increasingly recognised by merchants in Great Britain and America, and there is a constantly growing demand for copies from those countries.

The volume is being constantly enlarged and improved to keep pace with the expansion of foreign trade interests, and during the past few months entries have been received and carefully checked from no fewer than 15,000 firms. Moreover, in addition to the firm names with their employees and many of their principal agencies, there is a list of considerably more than 20,000 foreign residents, arranged with initials as well as surnames in strictly alphabetical order so that any name can be found instantly.

This year, also, the Directory of Protestant Missionaries in China and Japan is incorporated in the volume, so that practically every foreigner engaged in the Far East can be located through this medium.

In spite of the difficulties placed in the way of rapid production by the worldwide influences of the war, all the old features of the volume are retained except one. The maps, which are specially prepared in London for insertion in the large volume, have not yet come to hand. They have been more than three months on the voyage out, and it is considered inadvisable to postpone publication any longer on their account. The maps will be sent to the subscribers to the larger edition at a later date, upon application. The delay which has occurred in the issue of the volume has been utilised to include many late entries, which otherwise would have had to be excluded. The information given, therefore, is thoroughly up-to-date.

In spite of the increased cost of paper and all other materials, the price of the volumes remains the same as last year.

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We are informed by Bishop Pozzoni that the Rev. Father Patrick



# THE WAR.

## THE SUBMARINE MENACE:

RE-ASSURING STATEMENT BY DR. MACNAMARA.

## BRITISH AIRMEN'S SUPERIORITY OVER THE ENEMY.

## AIR RAID ON YORKSHIRE.

## GERMANY AND THE FAR EAST.

DISSATISFIED COMMENTS BY GERMAN PRESS.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## GERMANY AND THE FAR EAST.

DISSATISFIED COMMENTS BY GERMAN PRESS.

AMSTERDAM, March 13th.

The German Press is remarkably reticent concerning Japan. The only serious comments hitherto have appeared in the *Frankfurter Zeitung* and in the *Vossische Zeitung*. The former emphasises Japan's loyalty to Russia and states that Japan only began to revise her policy when the dissolution of Russia seemed to be beginning.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* criticises the change in the German policy from peace by a reconciliation to peace. It was a humiliation to say German played the *Entente's* game of excluding her from Asiatic markets by breaking up Russia, thus giving the *Entente* an excuse to encourage Japanese penetration. It concludes: Germany has no more hope now than before of conducting her Far Eastern policy except in connection with Britain. Russia thus will not likely be weakened but Russia will contribute to Germany's ultimate welfare.

Herr Balzmann in an article in the *Vossische Zeitung* states that Germany's Russian policy has cemented the Anglo-American and Anglo-Japanese alliances and has increased Holland's gratitude to England by delivering the Dutch East Indies from Japanese pressure. The result of this is the opening of the door to Japanese enterprise in Siberia and Russia. Moreover, the security of Anglo-Indian and Australian colonial possessions has been renewed and Germany again finds herself friendless in the world while Britain laughs in the background.

Herr Georg Bernhard in an article in the *Vossische Zeitung* says that daily it is becoming clearer that the peace at Brest-Litovsk will not be secured to a finality in the East. Instead of finding a protective rampart in the Border States, Germany was unable to win the souls of peoples and sets the feeling between the Poles, Ukrainians and Lithuanians at white heat.

## THE PROGRESS OF SHIP-BUILDING.

DATE IN VIEW ON WHICH CONSTRUCTION WILL EQUAL LOSSES.

LONDON, March 13th.

In the House of Commons, Dr. Macnamara said that, assuming our losses from submarines were not increased, with the goodwill of all concerned we had before us the date on which our new ship-building would balance the losses of the day. After that, we should be in a position to begin making good our losses. The construction of standard ships had been delayed owing to the variations introduced as a result of the submarine experience.

The Appropriation Bill passed its second reading.

## OBITUARY.

LONDON, March 13th.

Major Philip K. Glazebrook M. P. has been killed in Palestine.

EARLIER CABLES.

MILITARY MEASURES EFFECTIVE.

LONDON, March 13th.

In the House of Lords, a debate was raised by Lord Salisbury on the Irish situation.

Earl Curzon stated that Mr. Duke had the unqualified support of the Government. The Chief Secretary had delayed action until the offences became criminal conspiracy against the elementary conditions of civilization. The results of the military measures in County Clare and other districts so far had been effective. Cattle-driving had ceased in County Clare, and the seizure of land was being prevented. Arrests were being effected without difficulty.

Lord French, after a tour, reported that the measures were having a good effect, but the military would remain as long as it was necessary to enforce the law.

## IRISH NATIONALIST PARTY.

LONDON, March 13th.

Mr. John Dillon has been unanimously elected Chairman of the Irish Nationalist Party, succeeding the late Mr. John Redmond.

## LABOUR WAR-AIMS.

MR. BARNES INTERVIEWED.

LONDON, March 13th.

Mr. G. Barnes, member of the War Cabinet, in an interview as regards the Labour War Aims Memorandum, stated that it contained little difference with regard to essentials compared with the Prime Minister's statement of war-aims.

Mr. Barnes regretted the indiscriminate tarring of all nations with the same brush as regards colonisation, which was unjust to the British policy during the past century. Self-determination with us and overseas communities had been a fact, not a mere phrase. Even respecting Egypt and India, self-determination was an ideal to be applied opportunely or developed on the basis of education and experience. In a League of Nations lies the hope and safety for mankind. The document, however, was somewhat obscure as regards the form of sanction, upon which the safety of mankind depends.

The League of Nations should be in a position to use an economic boycott or international police to preserve the peace.

Mr. Barnes confessed that a League of Nations conflicted with the idea of national sovereignty, but the ghastly alternative was another war, and if civilization is to survive it must find means for averting war. As regards the German Colonies, he pointed out that Mr. Lloyd George repeatedly declared that they would be held at the disposal of a conference whose decision must have primary regard to the wishes and interests of the native inhabitants.

Finally, Mr. Barnes said he wished that there had been a more direct appeal to the peoples of Germany to free themselves from militarism.

## THE GERMANO-ROUMANIA NEGOTIATIONS.

FRONTIER RECTIFICATIONS.

AMSTERDAM, March 13th.

A telegram from Budapest states that Dr. Seidler's participation in the negotiations at Bucharest is due to the fact that Austria, apart from Hungary, is insisting upon frontier rectifications.

## RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

GENERAL NEWS.

PETROGRAD, March 12th.

M. Trotzky remains at Petrograd, as he is not participating in the Moscow Congress.

The deportees from Livonia, mentioned yesterday evening, are still under arrest, despite the German ultimatum.

Germany has announced that she does not intend to annex the Aaland Islands, whose fate will be decided by an agreement with Sweden.

## THE CRISIS IN SPAIN.

THE CONTEST FOR POWER.

MADRID, March 12th.

Although the resolute War Minister, Señor La Cierva, carried the day by having the military reorganization schemes promulgated by Royal decree, Premier Garcia Prieto will probably insist upon submitting them to the Cortes, in which case long and excited debates may be expected. The question resolves itself largely into a contest between the Military and Civil power, in which the Army evidently supports Señor La Cierva. The bearing of the conflict upon the international situation remains uncertain.

## THE BOLO APPEAL REJECTED.

PARIS, March 13th.

The appeal by Bolo and Porchere has been rejected.

## FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## BRITISH FRONT.

BRITISH AIR SUPERIORITY DEMONSTRATED.

LONDON, March 13th.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters reports:—The Australian raids mentioned in a communiqué occurred in starlight at two points considerably apart.

It was a characteristic Anzac affair, marked by the usual thoroughness. The enemy guns are gradually increasing, new ammunition dumps being found and bombed by our airmen, but artillery expansion is not one-sided.

During the past week the superiority of our airmen has been wonderfully demonstrated. From March 1st to 10th we crashed two machines over our lines and 37 behind the German lines, and we brought down 40 out of control, whereas only 15 of ours did not return. Moreover, fresh records were created during this period, for in bombing, reconnoitring, photography, and fighting we dropped ten bombs to the enemy's one.

## FRENCH FRONT.

ARTILLERY DUELS.

PARIS, March 12th.

A communiqué states:—There was an intermittent artillery duel in Argonne and the Vosges, but it was violent in Champagne, especially in the region of the heights, and in Woëvre.

The American troops successfully raided south of Richcourt.

Six enemy aeroplanes were brought down and another badly damaged.

## Aerial Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## AIR RAID ON ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 13th.

The Press Bureau announces:—Airships attacked the Yorkshire coast this evening.

A few bombs were dropped slightly inland. The raid is in progress.

## THE AIR RAID ON PARIS.

LATEST CASUALTY FIGURES.

PARIS, March 12th.

The raid victims were 24 killed and 70 wounded. Sixty-six chiefly women and children, were asphyxiated owing to a panic at an underground station.

Six were killed and seven were wounded at a hospital.

The crew of one four-seater "Gotha" brought down were burnt alive, and most of the crew of the other aeroplanes brought down were wounded.

## CANTON NEWS.

(BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO.")

CANTON, March 14th.

LUNG'S TROOPS APPROACHING KWONG-SI.

Commander Shum Hung-ying has reported that General Lung's troops in Fuchow are approaching Kwong-si borders in order to attack Wu-Lam. Shum has requested the Kwong-si leader, Chan Ping-Kwan, to send troops to bar the way.

GENERAL LUNG'S ATTENTION TO SHIU-HING.

General Luk, owing to the importance of Shiu-hing, has urgently requested the Civil Governor to take vigorous measures and send reinforcements to resist General Lung's attacks.

GENERAL LUNG AND THE PRESIDENT.

General Lung Chaikwong has wired to the President requesting him to retain office.

The President has instructed the Minister of Finance to pay \$300,000 to General Lung for military expenses. His Excellency has also sent a number of military experts to King-chow to assist General Lung in controlling military affairs.

FIGHTING IN ON-PO.

It is reported that On-Po city, in Kichow, has been attacked by Canton troops from three directions. The Cantonese have gained a victory, and General Lung has been requested to send reinforcements to the relief of his troops in the besieged city.

## WAR COMFORTS.

UNION CHURCH WORK PARTY.

The Ladies' Working Party of Union Church has sent to Colonel Gordon Hall, 27 General Hospital, Egypt, two cases containing:—384 rolled bandages, 39 many-tail bandages, 12 eye bandages, 68 suits pyjamas, 155 shirts, 12 vests, 271 handkerchiefs, 228 pairs of socks, 1 pair slippers, 2 pairs knee caps, 31 pairs bed socks, 26 pairs mittens, 85 mufflers, 19 helmets, 26 wool caps, 102 milk cans, 5 surgical caps, 6 cholera belts, 12 hospital squares, 52 towels, 100 face cloths, 18 mops.

## PROGRESS OF INDUSTRY.

RECONSTRUCTION AFTER WAR.

Dr. Addison (Minister of Reconstruction) and Mr. G. H. Roberts (Minister of Labour) visited Stoke-on-Trent, on January, for the purpose of attending the first meeting of the newly-formed National Council of the Pottery Industry, the first of several Joint Councils now in process of formation under the scheme of the Whitley Report.

Dr. Addison said there were few things at the present time of more critical importance than the formation, according to the particular needs of individual trades, of complete associations of masters on the one side and of men on the other. Questions would arise, even immediately on the declaration of an armistice, and unless these could be thought out carefully by those immediately concerned in the different trades well beforehand we would find ourselves precipitated into a serious condition of social and industrial disturbance.

The Ministry of Reconstruction would very soon ask some representatives of the different trades to advise them, and if possible to act as their agents in respect of important matters concerning their industry which would arise in connection with reconstruction. The fact was that, except in a few cases, there were not fully representative trade organisations. It was of the first importance that as soon as possible there should be an agreement reached whereby they could sweep away any objections on the part of labour to the introduction of improved methods of manufacture. Labour had to be assured by a definite arrangement binding on the whole industry whereby it would be assured of a fair share of the reward arising out of those improved methods. There were also questions of unemployment, raw material, supplies, and transport. One of the most urgent reasons for representative trade association was in connection with the class of questions which might well be described as those of priority in connection with reconstruction. These would arise because of cessation of work in certain fields of activity. Precedence must be given to necessities, otherwise there would be masses of unemployed. They did not want an unholy alliance between capital and labour at the expense of the consumer, because that would not last. (Cheers.)

Mr. G. H. Roberts said the Cabinet had felt they were warranted in giving their blessing to this movement, which he believed would mark the industrial salvation of our land. It was necessary that working men should not only have a living wage but a fair share in the profits from extra production. Every workman ought to be encouraged to earn as much as possible. The establishment of a great movement which, in his opinion, would effect a vast industrial improvement throughout the land.

## A SOLDIER'S MESSAGE.

WITH A FOREWORD BY MR. H. G. WELLS.

The letter that follows has just reached me from France. It is too good not to print and too characteristic for comment. The writer underestimates his powers when he asks me to translate him to the British public. I wish I could write with half his vigour. If I do not agree with all of it, at least I can admire it. I hand it on to the despatch.

H. G. WELLS.

Dear Mr. Wells,—Just a scrawl to wish you every happiness for the New Year.

Now, sir, can you give folk at home, who seem to be mainly occupied in grousing about marginal queues or clamouring for speeches on "War Aims," the advice that an old boxing instructor used to give me and others in days gone by? He used to say, "Now look 'ere, Mr. So-and-so, you're going into this 'ere competition, and towards the end of the bout you're going to feel—bad. Never mind that; put up with it. It's only for a time. Remember that though you feel bad, he (the other man) most likely feels a—night worse, and it's the last round as settles it." He would also assure us that it was no good expecting to win fights unless we could take our share and be "spiteful" with it. (Which, judging from *The Daily Mail* account of a recent air raid on Mannheim we appear to be good to one's opponent after you've licked him. Not before.)

Tell them, sir, that we on the Western front know quite well that Frits—or, as he is sometimes quite affectionately called, "Jerry"—is probably preparing for a colossal "smack" at us, but we are in no way dismayed. I do not pretend to be a fighting man, being but an M.T. driver who was over age before he enlisted, but I have during the past weeks spoken with many of the genuine articles, and instead of finding them to be in a state of nervous apprehension I find, on the contrary, that they exhibit the most unalloyed joy at the prospect.

One cheery ruffian, a Canadian, put it thus: "Jerry is going to have a big do at us, you think. You're just kidding right, and when he does he is going to get the worst sort of goddam jolt in the back that he's had since the circus began. You get me, George?" And that is the tone of every fighting man's reply I have spoken to.—Tommy, Jack, Taffy, Alphonse, and Hippolyte alike. It is only we poor, miserable non-combatants that whisper with bated breath of the coming onslaught.

Remind them that while "they who do in Blighty dwell" have firesides to sit at and comfortable beds to retire to after a few hours in a queue, or when the "All clear" signal has sounded, these men have no such comforts. The hours when Jerry is not hovering over them, as when Jerry is, are but a small proportion of the twenty-four that go to make a day. Do they worry? Not a scrap. "If he is of a mind to drop bombs," say they, "let him get on with it. We don't pay for them. They're Kaiser Bill's property, not ours. All we want is for Jerry to come over the top and give our guns and us a chance to get at him."

Bid them, sir, as you can, and I with my faltering pen cannot, to be of good cheer and stout heart, as these men—God bless them—will remain—of those at home, workers or others, do the same. But remind them that there is nothing so infectious and spreading as the "doleful dumps," and that when the audience begins to show signs thereof the actors are apt to do the same.

And now, sir, trusting you will forgive me for asking you to translate a message I cannot express, and again wishing you every success and happiness for the coming year, I am etc.

## BOYS' RELIGION.

RUGBY HEADMASTER'S ADVICE.

THREE AGES OF THE CHILD.

Dr. David, headmaster of Rugby, at the Teachers' Christian Union Conference, said that whatever faults and inadequacies are found in the religion of the men at the front, there is as much fault and as much inadequacy in the faith of the nation at home. Evidence showed that there has been at work in the minds of the soldiers something very like a repellent influence against religion.

The unattractiveness of religion is perhaps often due to some reminiscence of early repression in its name. "God will be angry with you" was a most unfortunate way of putting things to children. The fear of God is a very easy thing to teach to children. But could children bear it? Ought they to be expected to bear it?

Installments of the truth are presented to children before their minds are ready to receive them.

Mental growth is by stages. From three to seven is the age of imagination, when the child lives in a world of his own; from seven to eleven is a troublesome self-assertion and activity—a troublesome age. From eleven to fourteen is the age of loyalty, co-operation, friendship, heroism, games, and of membership.

There must be presented a conception of religion that would fit with life as seen by the child at the time. "If you see a public-school boy to refrain from unclean talk because it will hurt his parents he probably will not listen. The argument that will not fail with him is that such talk might hurt his fellow-boys, friends and, though it does not hurt him, might reinforce in some way his strongest temptation to which man is liable:—it is pushing the other fellow over the cliff or heading him poison, and the boy will not do that to his worst enemy."

## BAHRED PROMOTION.

A NAVY GRIEVANCE.

(BY RICHARD THIRKELL.)

During the last twelve months the United States has set up two very excellent examples in the matter of naval promotion. Early in the year, when she was irresistibly nearing the brink of war, she decided that she would no longer trust to the painful wheels of Time to grind out her fleet commanders from the ranks of the captains; and it is no longer the absurd custom in the United States Navy, as it is in the British, to make a captain a rear-admiral simply because it happens to be his "turn." America now runs a Selection Board, and the officers who will command her battle fleets are chosen with as much care as those who command a destroyer. The British Admiralty may recognise in a captain the greatest genius for command that ever was, but they cannot give him the command he merits because he is not a flag officer, and he cannot be made a flag officer out of his turn!

After her entry into the war one of the first of America's decisions was the increase of the Navy, whose personnel rose in four months from 74,542 to 232,830. This, and the commissioning of every ship of potential war value, threw an enormous strain on the officers, and in order to meet this Mr. Daniels obtained the ready consent of Congress to the advancement to commissioned rank of 496 warrant officers.

Now, the initial strain on the British Navy was quite as great in proportion as any the United States has had to face; but what did our Admiralty do for the additional officers that were required? Did they lead the way by taking the step, at once democratic and plain common-sense, which was taken by the United States? No.

Not one British warrant officer was given the chance of showing what he was worth, and throughout the war so far the authorities have kept their faces fixedly against him, making it an almost inexorable principle in granting war commissions that "no man trained in the Navy need apply." The Battle of Jutland brought forty commissioned officers a step in rank, but for the seaman branch, of which the warrant officers are the pick, there was one solitary lieutenant.

In these days there are more ways than one from the lower deck to the wardroom, but when those who are now our senior warrant officers were selected for that rank there was but one way, and they were chosen for it because they were the best men on the lower deck. These officers, ignored, sidetracked, and openly snubbed by the Admiralty during the war, have taken their courage in both hands and petitioned the authorities for a boon.

And what a boon it is, too! They ask that, when they have completed twenty years' satisfactory service from the date of their promotion to warrant rank they shall automatically be advanced to lieutenant. In less than twenty years Sir John Jellicoe rose from sub-lieutenant to captain, from 1885 to 1905, 20 years; and here we find the men who were the cream of their contemporaries on the lower deck presenting an almost humble appeal that after twenty years as warrant officers—which means at least thirty years of naval service—they may, if in every way fit, be advanced to lieutenant at 13s. a day.

We have every reason to be ashamed of ourselves for not having forestalled the United States by giving the lower deck its chance at the start of the war, and whatever amendments are possible to a keen and competent class should be made, and made at once. When we can put a gunner in charge of a merchant or liner's armament or make him responsible under the commander (G.) for the hitting capacity of a super-Dreadnought, we ought not to deny him a commission at the end of twenty years' warrant service. —Daily Mail.

## WOMEN AND DRINK.

A DECREASE OF 73 PER CENT. IN DRUNKENNESS.

Lord d'Abernon, chairman of the Liquor Control Board, speaking at the Royal Institute of Public Health recently, said that owing to the increase of women employed in industry since the war began, there had been a decline in female drunkenness amounting to 73 per cent. as compared with the pre-war figures. This decrease was not limited to public drunkenness. Had the restricted hours driven drink into the home, its influence would have been reflected in the returns for sickness and mortality among women. It was safe to conclude that no such effect had been produced.

Occupation, steady wages, and an independent self-supporting career, had increased the self-control of women, and had proved profoundly beneficial to the community. The advances under the present system of regulation had been rapid, and could easily be made solid, and with such results it would be an insult to the intelligence of the community to imagine that any responsible body of opinion would desire to relapse into pre-war conditions.

The Lord Mayor said his experience as a magistrate was in complete harmony with the results which had been noted by Lord d'Abernon. During the last six months there had been no evidence whatever of anything like the excessive use of intoxicating liquor by women.

Lady Frances Balfour said that for the first time in the industrial history of this country, there was in complete harmony with the results which had been noted by Lord d'Abernon. During the last six months there had been no evidence whatever of anything like the excessive use of intoxicating liquor by women. She thought women were feeling themselves better. "I cannot regret," she continued, "that so-called extravagance of wage-earning women in the way of all stockings and fur coats and certain other conditions which raised her above the mere animal. Perhaps clothing is not a high ideal, but it is higher than heavy drinking."



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## THE SPIRIT OF THE NATION.

A LETTER TO THE PRIME  
MINISTER.

[BY A.G.O.]

You will need no reminder, my dear  
Prime Minister, of the associations of  
this week. Just a year ago you became  
the First Minister of the Crown and the  
most potent figure, for good or evil, in  
the councils of the Allies. In other cir-  
cumstances I should be tempted to devote  
this letter to the methods by which you  
seized the reins of power and the verdict  
which events have passed upon that coup  
de main. I should remind you that,  
nearly two years and a half ago, I warned  
you that your alliance with Lord  
Northcliffe would be a misfortune to the  
country and fatal to yourself, that it  
would remove the key of power not from  
Parliament to Downing-street, but from  
Parliament to Carmelite House, that your  
strength lay in the confidence of the  
organised democracy of this country  
working through the House of Commons  
and would be shattered by reliance on a  
neurotic adventurer, working like  
Alcibiades on the passions of the moment  
and through a machine of which he alone  
would be the master and you would be  
the instrument. I should ask you to con-  
sider all that has happened in the interval  
in the light of that warning.

But the situation that confronts us is  
too grave and too urgent to permit of  
this. We have come to a crisis of the  
war in which we can have no thought that  
is not directed to meeting and over-  
coming the perils that threaten us, and  
if I refer to the mistakes of the past it is  
only that we may learn their lesson and  
arm ourselves for the ordeal before us.

## THE REAL PERIL.

What is it that constitutes the gravest  
menace of this time? It is not the col-  
lapse of Russia; it is not the new evi-  
dences of the strength of the enemy; it  
is not even the submarine. These are all  
disquieting things, but they are not the  
real peril. The real peril is in ourselves.  
The spirit of the nation is darkened, its  
solidarity is crumbling. We began this  
war with a splendid faith in our aims  
and with a unity of moral purpose that  
was priceless. We knew that we were  
answering a challenge to the principle of  
freedom throughout the world and we  
took up the challenge without thought of  
conquest or revenge, but because we be-  
lieved that if the gospel enshrined in the  
Prussian military system triumphed  
everything that this nation stood for  
would perish from the earth. That is  
still true, but our faith has grown dim  
and our confidence in ourselves has  
weakened. What is the reason? I have  
just returned from listening to the  
eloquent and statesman-like speech of  
Mr. J. H. Thomas at the Aldwych Club.  
No one in England knows the mind of  
the people better than he does and no  
one commands or is more entitled to  
command their confidence. He drew a  
striking and accurate contrast between the  
temper of the working classes three years  
ago and their temper to-day, and I was  
struck by the causes to which he attri-  
buted the change. I shall deal with these  
causes, for they represent almost exactly  
the thoughts which were in my mind in  
deciding to write this letter.

## WHAT IS TRUE?

The first is the loss of faith in the public  
declarations of statesmen. The most  
conspicuous example of this, of course, is  
in connection with the food position and  
the submarine menace. These are the  
bowed between your own repeated and  
confident assurances that the fear of the  
submarine campaign has passed and the  
urgent protestations of your colleagues that  
it has not passed, and that there are grave  
dangers ahead. The effect of this on the  
question of food consumption is serious  
enough, but far more serious is the feel-  
ing that the facts are being trifled with,  
that speeches are made or discredited  
according to momentary considera-  
tions and not according to the plain  
realities of the case. The people of this  
country are a great people, proud of their  
past and of their place in the world.  
They will suffer any sacrifices for the  
cause in which they are engaged, but they  
must have faith in their leadership. They  
will answer confidence with confidence.  
They can stand hard truths very well,  
but they must be spoken to the resposi-  
sible citizens whose whole destiny is at  
stake, and not as children who cannot be  
trusted to know that they are in peril.

## THE GREAT SLANDER.

And the second cause I follow the  
order adopted by Mr. Thomas—is the  
distortion of the efforts of this country.  
The criminal misrepresentation on this  
head has done incalculable harm to our  
name and cause throughout the world.  
It bred distrust of us in Russia at the  
most critical moment; it has become a  
cardinal belief of the French people; the  
malignant travesties of the Northcliffe  
Press have been circulated by the enemy  
in every country and have created dis-  
trust of our motives and contempt for  
our capacity. Mr. Thomas said that in  
the United States he found universal in-  
credulity as to the measure of our sacri-  
fices.

But even worse than the effects abroad  
have been the effects at home. The people  
here have known the wicked falsity of all  
this crusade. They have seen the designs  
that have been masked by the insults  
hurled at them. They have heard them-  
selves described for years as a nation of  
"funk-boles," manipulated by "bolos,"  
slandered and bribed by German gold. They  
have known it was untrue. They have  
known that no nation in this war has  
suffered itself more unselfishly than this  
nation has done, and that throughout we  
have borne the lion's share of the strug-  
gle, on sea and land and in the realm  
of finance. No nation likes to see itself  
humiliated before the world. No nation  
with self-respect will tolerate a  
humiliation when it is launched on a  
The lie must be rooted out if we are to  
recover the spirit of 1914.

But it is not only the distrust of the  
people inherent in all this that has  
wrought the change. Distrust has bred  
distrust. The Government distrust the  
people and the people distrust the govern-  
ing instrument. We started this war as  
a democracy, fighting for the cause of  
democracy against the cause of despotism.  
It is a common delusion that democracy  
is an inalienable right and that we suc-  
cessfully carried on a war suc-  
cessfully. It is not true and in any case  
we had to accept the fact that we were  
a democracy. We could not set up the  
machine of despotism. If we tried we  
should only fall between two stools and  
suffer the penalty.

What you have attempted is a com-  
promise. It is a compromise which has  
lost us the passion of democracy and has  
not given us the efficiency of a despotic  
instrument. The destruction of the  
Cabinet system was a fatal mistake. The  
Cabinet was the great clearing house of  
the departments and the heads of the  
departments were presented to the public  
and found a basis of accommodation be-  
tween this demand and that. It meant  
the clash of purposes, but that was wholly  
good and resulted in the co-ordination of  
the parts. The clash has been removed  
and the co-ordination has gone with it.  
The War Cabinet is also like from Par-  
liament and the departments. The heads  
of the departments sit in watertight compart-  
ments. Their responsibility is to the  
War Cabinet and only in its perfor-  
mance of its duties. It is a choice of cross-currents and a confusion  
of policies that is undermining all  
confidence in the governing machine. The  
House of Commons finds itself a more  
debating society, confronted with accom-  
plished facts or with vast proposals affect-  
ing the war, but the fabric of the  
State after the war, the proposals like the  
Imports and Exports Bill that fill the world  
with industry with panic. And these pro-  
posals are presented at the point of the  
bayonet to be accepted or rejected at the  
peril of a crusade against the "Bolos"  
and the "pro-Germans" who are refus-  
ing to "get on with the war."

## PARLIAMENT OR PRESS?

The total effect of all this is to shift  
the centre of gravity from Parliament to  
Printing House Square. The manipula-  
tion of the Press is more important than  
the manipulation of Parliament. It was  
the Carmelite Press that created the pre-  
sent system and by whose authority it  
exists. Parliament's leave was never  
asked, nor its consent given. And not  
the least sinister fact is that Parliament  
itself has become largely a paid retain-  
er of the system. It is through with men  
who have been given offices which attach  
them to the Government, and who form  
a body guard of the War Cabinet against  
disinterested criticism. Incidents like  
the Northcliffe-Cowdray affair and the  
leader censorship increase the sense of  
levity and irresponsibility that is pro-  
foundly affecting public confidence. And  
I need not add that the personnel of the  
War Cabinet itself is a grave factor in  
creating distrust. There are no three  
men in this country less in touch with  
the tradition of democracy than Lord  
Milner, Lord Curzon, and Sir Edward  
Carson. The presence of the latter in  
the Government of the country is an  
affront to decency, and has been the main  
obstacle to the settlement of the miser-  
able question of Ireland, while the un-  
couth clumsiness of his utterances on  
every occasion is calculated to give the  
utmost help to the enemy and to do the  
utmost harm at home.

## WHAT IS THE GOAL?

But behind these considerations there  
is one that overshadows all others in its  
effect upon the spirit of the nation. We  
are in the fourth year of the war, but  
we are less assured to-day of what we  
are fighting for than we were in the  
autumn of 1914 when the youth of this  
country responded with such ready  
chivalry to the call of freedom. We  
believed then that we were setting out  
for the final conflict with Militarism, that  
our aim was to deliver the world from the  
governance of Force and establish in  
every land the governance of Liberty.  
But the vision has faded. Our ideals  
of war and the hope that from the dy-  
namism of these times humanity might  
emerge with a better gospel than that of  
Prussia has grown faint. The President  
of the United States holds up bravely the  
flag of that hope, for the fulfilment of  
which alone he entered the war. But  
there is no response from this side. Nay,  
worse. There is repudiation from this  
side. Mr. Clemenceau scoffs at the League  
of Nations, which is the only alternative  
to a state of everlasting and world-wide  
war, and last night within a few days  
of the President's great utterance Sir  
Edward Carson threw his Old Bailey  
judgment into the same devil's scale.

Can you wonder that the spirit of the  
nation is anxious and depressed? It is  
not that its courage fails or that its will  
to victory is broken. The disasters that  
have befallen our cause are heavy and  
menacing. But the nation has a peace  
that will not achieve its just  
minimum of our aims. The nation has  
made great sacrifices and it will continue  
to make great sacrifices; but it wants to  
know what is the end in view. Is it the  
end which Sir Edward Carson stands for,  
and which is no end; but only the  
beginning of an unthinkable struggle for  
ourselves and our children? Or is it the  
end which President Wilson sets before us  
—the attainment of peace, not founded  
in revenge, not sowing another harvest  
of death, but a peace which will give  
the world security against the recurrence  
of this horror?

## RESTORE OUR FAITH.

We have to make our choice. We have  
tried the one. We have nailed the "funk-  
bolos" and the economic war to our  
meat, and the fruits are before us. We have  
in refusing Russia's appeal for a restitu-  
tion of war sins and the Stockholm  
Conference, helped to hand over the  
lawless fanatics who are dragging her  
to ruin. We have in declaring per-  
petual economic war on the enemy,  
silenced the liberal movement in Germany  
and made its cause one with the mili-  
tarism from which we hoped to eman-  
cipate it.  
But, even worse, it is this policy which  
is disintegrating the moral of our own  
people. They want peace, but not the  
incomplete peace of eternal hostilities.  
(Continued at foot of next column.)

KING AND QUEEN AT THE  
BANK.

The King and Queen, accompanied by  
Princess Mary, and attended by Colonel  
Clive Wigram and Major, Reginald Sey-  
mour, visited the Bank of England on  
December 18th. They were received at  
Deputy Governor, Lord Revalstoke, Mr.  
Governor of the Bank, Sir Brian Cokayne,  
the Lethbury entrance by Lord Cunliffe,  
Montagu Norman, Sir G. Nairne and  
Mr. H. Tilden, the secretary.

Their Majesties went first to the vaults  
to see the bullion and minted coin. In  
one department they saw ingots of pure  
gold ready for minting, and the King  
lifted one of these, which weighed 27lb.  
and represented a value of £1,750. Boxes  
of minted sovereigns were shown, each  
containing a million pounds. An attend-  
ant named Wallace told the King that  
he had been at the Bank for forty-four  
years, and during the last sixteen years  
every sovereign which had passed through  
the establishment had gone through his  
hands in some form or other. The King  
asked, "How much do you suppose you  
have handled in this way?" "It would be  
impossible to count, your Majesty," he  
answered, "but many thousands of  
millions." The Royal visitors were taken  
to see a weighing machine which Lord  
Cunliffe introduced to their notice as  
being capable of weighing either a ton or  
a postage stamp. The foundations of the  
instrument go down 40 feet, and its ac-  
curacy and accuracy were practically de-  
monstrated to the King and Queen. In  
another of the vaults the King and Queen  
saw a number of safes which even the  
directors cannot control singly, but only  
in combination, and learned that one of  
them contained about £150,000. The  
walls and roofs are of enormous thick-  
ness, and sufficiently strong, it is believed,  
to resist any form of shock from above.  
In yet another department the Royal vi-  
sitors witnessed operations connected with  
the cutting and attachment of coupons  
representing the half-year's interest on  
bonds of various nationalities. In the  
next department the safes were again a  
notable feature. They occupied the whole  
height of the building, which approxi-  
mated to twelve feet.

## THE TREASURY.

Thence the King and Queen went up-  
stairs into the Treasury, and saw stores  
of notes. Two comparatively small  
packets were handed to the King and  
Queen, and the Princess in turn, and they  
were invited to compare the weight of  
them with the ingots they had lifted in  
the vaults below. The comparison of  
value also was interesting, for these two  
packets of £1,000 notes represented ex-  
actly a million pounds. From 25 to 30  
millions in notes were seen in this de-  
partment. The next department visited  
was one in which sovereigns and half-  
sovereigns were being automatically  
weighed on wonderful little machines,  
which not only classify them automatic-  
ally but promptly reject any coin found  
to be slightly out of register or under  
weight. In this way worn coins are  
eliminated from the store and put aside  
for reminting. The automatic weighing  
and testing of silver coin was also wit-  
nessed, and the visitors had practical  
demonstration of the manner in which  
unsatisfactory ones are detected and de-  
stroyed. Various other departments were  
visited, their Majesties climbing to the  
very top floor. One very interesting  
part of the visit was to the printing de-  
partment, where the King had quite a  
long chat with a young fellow who took  
part in the tit and fight and was a com-  
rade of the heroic Jack Cornwell.

## AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Crossing to the Stock Exchange, the  
Royal party were received by the Chair-  
man, Managers, and Committee. The  
House was packed to its limits, and  
as soon as their Majesties reached the  
centre of the floor the entire assemblage  
sang the National Anthem, Mr. C. O.  
Clarke (conductor of the Stock Exchange  
Choir) leading. Three rousing cheers  
followed the National Anthem, and the  
demonstration was continued as the time  
the visitors were in the building. A  
very pretty compliment was paid to the  
Queen and to her daughter. The electric  
call boards had been so manipulated as  
to present in letters of fire the initials  
of "M.R." The King, the Queen, and  
Princess Mary shook hands with their  
conductors on leaving the Exchange, and  
specially thanked Mr. Clarke, whose  
organization of the royal demonstration  
had been so successful.

Their Majesties re-entered the Bank,  
and passed through to the Lethbury  
Courtyard, where all the girl employees  
who could possibly be spared from their  
work were assembled. The visitors halted  
at the head of the stone staircase leading  
to the Lethbury Courtyard in order to  
take leave of the Governor, directors, and  
officials. The assembled girls then sang  
the National Anthem, and cheered lustily  
as their Majesties drove away.

Even now the City visit was not con-  
cluded, for the King, the Queen, and  
Princess Mary decided to go on to Moor-  
gate Hall, which has been temporarily  
acquired as an extension of the Bank of  
England premises. Here, too, the recep-  
tion was very hearty, and the whole tour  
of inspection was thoroughly enjoyed by  
their Majesties.

and armaments piled to the sky. They  
want the conclusive peace which can only  
come from the overthrow of militarism  
and a world reconciliation. That is the  
peace they entered the war to win. That  
is the peace for which they have given  
their best blood. And if confidence is  
to be restored, if the splendid enthusiasm  
and solidarity of three years ago are to  
be recovered, it must be by blazing  
upon our standards the grand message  
of emancipation from war which alone  
redeems this slaughter from fatality and  
shame, and turns it into a sacrifice for  
an eternal gain to men.

The nation needs a new lead, a new  
orientation. It is for you to give it.  
Restore to it its faith in itself and in  
its cause. Restore its faith in Parliament  
and in democracy. It must have that  
faith renewed from some quarter and soon  
if the night of things into which we look  
now is to be touched with light and hope.  
—Daily News.

PRESIDENT WILSON AS A  
NATIONAL HERO.

[BY J. W. T. MASON.]

When President Wilson speaks about  
the war he is the spokesman of the  
American people to a degree quite with-  
out parallel in American history. What  
President Wilson says the American peo-  
ple say; what President Wilson wants, the  
American people want; what President  
Wilson does not want, the American  
people do not want. One might say, and  
be within the truth, that the war, as far  
as the United States is concerned, is  
President Wilson's war, with the  
American people backing him to the  
limit.

Indeed, President Wilson is fast be-  
coming a synonym for "Uncle Sam."  
He is less the President of America than  
he is America itself. Accustomed as  
Americans are to constant political strifes  
and to bitter partisan criticism of their  
public men, it is a surprising change  
that has slowly come over the nation  
since the United States entered the war.  
The utter and complete confidence now felt in Mr.  
Wilson is not a sudden development.  
Americans have learned to trust him be-  
cause they enthusiastically approve the  
way he has handled situation after situa-  
tion that has arisen since America's de-  
claration of belligerency.

It is a fact beyond controversy that  
President Wilson's public utterances  
about the war have invariably been vocal  
expressions of what the great mass of  
Americans were thinking, or were try-  
ing to think. This may be the exercise  
of conscious genius on the President's  
part, or it may be that in him an uncon-  
scious average of American war beliefs  
finds expression. Probably it is the  
latter. It does not seem possible that  
anybody could sit down and guess what  
the American people want and do and  
about the war and guess right every  
time. The President's thoughts are the  
plain, natural thoughts of plain, natural  
Americans, though put into language such  
as only a highly disciplined and trained  
intellect could find.

## MAN AMONG MEN.

This, then, may be President Wilson's  
chief claim to greatness—that, though he  
is a deep scholar and a man of intensive  
mentality, yet he has retained through-  
out his life the points of view of the  
average citizens of the American demo-  
cracy. Intellectual exclusiveness has not  
made him, President a political aristocrat.  
Such is the instinctive feeling of the  
American people, and it is proved, they  
believe by the repeated bull-eyes the  
President has scored in his speeches and  
messages since the beginning of America's  
part in the war.

Even under normal circumstances of  
American public life, a President who is  
elected for a second term on his first  
term's record gains enormously in pres-  
tige. Add to this the firm belief of the  
people of the United States that Mr.  
Wilson has "made good" without a  
single major mistake since America's en-  
trance into the conflict, and it is impos-  
sible to avoid the conclusion that no  
other statesman in the world to-day pos-  
sesses so much power obedient to his  
single will as the present occupant of the  
White House. When in a neighbourly  
controversy one person in a group may  
speak in less than eulogistic terms of  
something the President has done, he is  
instantly hushed. Most frequently the  
repart is: "Give him time," or "Don't  
crowd him," or "He's doing better than  
everybody else together."

So when Europe reads of something  
the President has said Europe will not  
go wrong, so far as the present is con-  
cerned, in interpreting the utterance as  
the voice of America. Pride in the Presi-  
dent is becoming a cult. If it con-  
tinues for the duration of the war Mr.  
Wilson may be the man to break the two-  
term precedent and succeed himself for a  
third term at the elections in November,  
1920.—Daily Express.

## AMERICA'S WILL TO WIN.

## MINISTERS' STIRRING SPEECHES.

Mr. Baker, U.S.A. Secretary for War,  
in a speech at a dinner given by the  
Southern Society said: "The spirit of  
comradeship holds the people in its grasp.  
North, South, East, and West are now  
united in one great brotherhood, and  
face the present crisis with the grim de-  
termination born of one resolution—we  
must win. The first triumph will be  
won on the field of battle. Another  
will come when our sons return and bring  
with them the message that the world has  
at last been made safe for democracy.  
God hasten that day."

Mr. Baker went on to say that no  
action had done so well in nine months,  
and replied to criticisms of the scarcity  
of rifles in the training camps by saying  
there was not a munition factory in the  
land which was not working overtime,  
and if there was a soldier training with-  
out a rifle, it was because the Government  
had had first to equip the men at the  
front.

Mr. Daniels, Secretary for the Navy,  
said that America had already added a  
thousand ships to the strength of the  
Allies, and the stands ready to add as  
many more as are necessary. "We are  
sending many men to help our Allies,"  
he said, "we are sending many ships,  
and we are pouring out liberally our  
national wealth, but more than our men,  
ships, and money, our war-weary asso-  
ciates across the water must rely on this  
strong, young country for the boundless  
courage and optimism which sees and  
understands the worst, and yet fears not.  
This is the spirit which they will need  
more and more as time goes on. If we  
grow discouraged, how can we expect  
those whose fortitude and endurance are  
already being tried to the utmost to stand  
fast in faith?"

## "ASAHI BEER."



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CRUX OF WESTERN FRONT.  
FORECAST OF THE SOLUTION.

[BY "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.]

Even the folk who have most glibly scoffed at the professors of strategy, and who begin to be dimly aware that there must be something after all in the art of war and that when great nations are in the throes of a life-and-death struggle for victory, the side which possesses the most formidable asset and advantage over the side whose champions are inferior in this respect. It is certainly very difficult to define precisely wherein this advantage lies. The Emperor Napoleon I., discussing the misadventures of some of his marshals, said that some day he proposed to write a treatise on this very subject. Even with the benefit of the leisure of St. Helena he never found the time, or refrained from other motives. No precise dogmas or rules can be laid down. What is a brilliant conception on one occasion may be sheer folly on another. The art has no hard and fast laws; every great decision must depend on the circumstances of the case, but if any synonym exists for the art of strategy it is the art of economising warlike resources.

Economy, at any rate, is a word which every man of affairs can comprehend. Everyone who effect some of their competitors with the handicap of inferior means, easily beat them by superior management. And so it is in the great business of war. The causes of waste in applying military force are not confined to the military sphere. They occur also in the policy, diplomacy, and general administration of the State, but given that the military leaders are supplied with forces superior to the enemy victory depends on the skilful use of those forces in the field—in other words, on the most economical use of them. Doubtless this definition does not cover the whole case, for skilful leadership implies a host of rare qualities—moral courage, single-minded devotion to the supreme aim of victory, profound knowledge of our allies, and of our enemy, caution combined with the capacity to take the most daring resolution when a favourable opportunity suggests itself, experience of contemporary methods, and the power of arousing enthusiasm. Such are the most important qualities which have through all time distinguished great military leaders above mediocrity, but the mark of their handiwork has always been the most rigid economy of the force at their disposal.

## CHOICE OF OBJECTIVE.

From the loose writing and speaking on the subject a somewhat vague notion has obtained that there were two rival "plans of campaign" for defeating the Central League, the first being to subdue the enemy through his weaker allies, Bulgaria and Austria, so as to isolate Germany, and then to attack directly at the German forces in France with the main forces of the alliance, which, incidentally, covered London and Paris in the meanwhile. Some such division of opinion has existed, and still exists, nor is it correct to say that either school was completely right or wrong. Obviously neither Germany nor her allies could be neglected, and if Germany, for example, had to be held in check, such an important fraction of our strength would be required for the purpose that it might as well be used offensively. Moreover, the offensive in many cases not only the best but the only effective defence.

The really important deduction which can confidently be made from the controversy and from the events of the war is that both plans were tried with insufficient resources and that both have failed so far. In fact, there has been an absence of the necessary economy of force in our war policy, by which its chances of success have been compromised. If our policy was to defeat the German armies in France, the side-shows ought not to have been permitted to interfere with the necessary measures and distribution of resources, as in fact they have done. If, on the other hand, we resolved to lead down the weaker members of the enemy league in succession, our army should have refrained from a too ambitious programme in France until this policy had been given a fair trial. Neither policy has been wholeheartedly applied, with the not unnatural result that we have fallen between two stools, and triumphed through neither scheme. Owing to the events of 1916 and 1917, the Allies are now on the defensive in France and Italy, and the next few months are sure to be extremely critical. It is therefore of even greater importance than ever that our plan of campaign should be clear-cut and steadfastly applied. We must not, in the new situation, merely drift in the wake of the German initiative.

## ECONOMY OF FORCE.

Economy of force is, above all, the best of good military administration and sound organisation. The German methods and regulations are perfectly well known. They should be compared with our own by competent officers, and wherever they are found to be superior to those in force on our own system, we should be magnanimous enough to scrap the obsolete machinery and learn from the foe. No doubt some of our methods are superior to his, at any rate for our purposes. It is to be feared that in many respects we still lag behind him, and cling to worn-out or unsuitable mechanisms of military organisation for altogether insufficient reasons. You can never be too strong on the field of battle. Every unnecessary handicap you impose upon the infantry which is dying for you in the fiery furnace of these sanguinary struggles, inflicts loss of life upon them, and lowers their prospect of substantial victory.

Economy of the lives of our soldiers, especially of the heroic infantry which has borne the heat and burden of the day, is especially necessary in a prolonged war. The campaigns of 1914, 1915, 1916, and 1917 have each been more sanguinary than the preceding struggle, nor is there any sign of a military decision. Such a decision, however, can only be reached

THE MEN WHO SAVED CALAIS.  
WORCESTERS' GALLANTRY AT GHELUVELT.

COLONEL HANKEY'S STORY OF THE CHARGE.

There was popular rejoicing in Worcester, recently, when the honorary freedom of the city was conferred upon Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Barnard Hankey, of the 2nd Battalion Worcester Regiment. One of the most conspicuous and decisive achievements of the war stands to the credit of his battalion. On Saturday, October 31st, 1914, in the first battle of Ypres, the Worcesters, led by Colonel Hankey, filled up the gap made by the Germans at Gheluvelt, drove them out of the village at the point of the bayonet, and, by restoring the British line, prevented the enemy from breaking through to Calais.

Colonel Hankey, having been welcomed to the body of Freeman by Lord Conyngham and Lord Beauchamp, gave an account of the gallant feat of the Worcesters at Gheluvelt. He said that the battalion had been 30 hours out of the trenches. They were resting in a corner of Polygon Wood, where there had been a desperate encounter a week before. The Germans had broken through the wood, and the Worcesters, in conjunction with the Highland Light Infantry, established the British line at its far edge. In that episode the Worcesters lost seven officers and 200 men. The spirit of the men was wonderful. On October 31st the battalion consisted of 12 officers and nearly 500 rifles, which was then considered a strong force. He believed that they were the only battalion in the first and second divisions, which had not, so far, been engaged in the great battle on that day. They were a reserve of the Second Division. That morning he received a message from Brigadier-General FitzClarence, who was in command of the First Brigade of the Second Division. The generals in command of both Divisions were wounded. It was not, therefore, a time for many orders. Brigadier-General FitzClarence explained the situation to him. He said that it was very bad, and that he had been personally to see how things stood, and had seen that all the reserves had been used up. He said that a gap had been made which must be filled up.

"AN UNFORGETTABLE CHARGE." The Worcesters were about a mile behind the line at the moment. Colonel Hankey said that he had the ruined church of Gheluvelt in the distance to indicate the way he should go, and the men set out. What happened afterwards he should never forget. He could only mention a few of the outstanding features of the charge. It occurred over three years ago, but he felt as if it had happened only yesterday. It was one thing to deploy a battalion at manoeuvres in times of peace, when there was no interruption and nothing to distract attention from the work in hand. But how much more difficult it was to deploy a battalion when the guns of the enemy were making a deafening roar, which was added to by our own guns! But that was not all. Streams of wounded men were coming through as the Worcesters advanced, and other men, though not all wounded, were suffering from shell shock, as their glazed eyes indicated.

When the Worcesters got up they found that the South Wales Borderers were absolutely surrounded by the enemy. He did not think that they had 150 men left. Then the Hun's belted. The Worcesters established themselves along a line which extended into a part of Gheluvelt. By holding that line they were able to give a breathing space to the other troops, and that had the result of stopping the "rot." The line thus reorganised was held throughout the winter. The casualties of the Worcesters—three officers and 160 men—were light in view of the result achieved. What he felt then, and what he felt now, was pride that he had the honour of leading such gallant men. What he wanted especially to bring out was their discipline. There were two things that made soldiers cheerful. One was a clear conscience. If they felt that they had done their level best it did not matter what other people said about them. The second was that they felt that those at home were doing their best to see them through. (Loud cheers.)

## AUSTRIAN'S PHOTOGRAPHS OF WARSHIPS.

Hans Rose, an Austrian, who had been second officer in an American ship, was sentenced at Liverpool, recently, to six months imprisonment for being an alien enemy and giving false information to the registration officer. It was stated that when he was first questioned he described himself as an Austrian subject who had become a naturalized American. He had been sailing as second officer and had a master's certificate, which he admitted had been given to him by a man named Peterson. He had never passed any nautical examination, but had sailed as a quartermaster in a number of ships. In his possession was found a collection of photographs of submarines and battleships. In reply to a question as to why he went to Liverpool Rose said that he met a French woman at Havre and became engaged to her. He found, however, that they could not be married unless they lived a year in France. At Liverpool she stayed at one of the leading hotels. To the detectives who interviewed her the woman said that she understood Rose was a Dane. She had now returned to France.

by the timely attack of massed reserves, nor can such reserves exist for the supreme effort if they are used up prematurely. Since all fighting in this war costs heavy casualties in the infantry ranks, the decision as to when and how far to commit troops in offensive action demands the highest military skill. Much, however, may be learnt from the failures of the past, in the near future our troops are likely to have their turn of the defensive. Although the strain is likely to be severe, yet the losses of the attacking side in to-day's battles are generally much heavier than the losses of the defence.

## LEVY ON CAPITAL.

MR. BONAR LAW'S VIEW.

(BY THE CITY EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH.")

Mr. Bonar Law found it necessary to state publicly his opinion that no British Government was likely to break faith with those who had placed their financial resources at the disposal of the State, and he added very rightly, that repudiation of the State's liabilities would be as disastrous as it would be dishonourable. Having thus done his best to remove fears which it is hard to believe ever existed in the minds of sane people, he concluded: "Whatever the financial policy of the British Government after the war, I am certain that any discrimination there may be will not be in favour of those who have withheld their money from the State at the time when its needs were greatest."

It is the bare truth that this last sentence created far more uneasiness than was removed by the denial of absurd repudiation rumours, for it seemed to contain a veiled hint that conscription of capital was a possibility to be reckoned with. In his recent reply to the Trade Union Congress Parliamentary Committee, Mr. Bonar Law has unfortunately confirmed this view by putting it on record that "the question of whether or not there should be conscription of wealth is entirely a matter of expediency, which concerns mainly, not the working class, but the people who have money." And his own feeling, though he is not quite certain about it, is that it would be better both for the wealthy classes and the country to have a general levy of capital and reduce the burden of the National Debt. He is certain, however, that conscription of wealth is impracticable, during the war. "You will not get the money if you try to do it, and you will run the risk of falling short of money," with which assertion there will be no dissent.

The Chancellor began his reply to the trade union deputation which urged him immediately to conscript the wealth of the nation by mentioning that the classes who had money had shown less reluctance to part with it than ever before in this country. When you want money you must go where it can be got, and while in 1913-14 indirect taxation represented 48 per cent. of the total receipts from taxes, and direct taxation furnished 59 per cent., in the current year direct taxation represents 62 per cent., and indirect only 18 per cent. Put differently, out of the estimated total receipts from taxes this year of £570,000,000, direct taxation provides £466,000,000, and to all appearance, it will reach a still higher figure. Thus there is no doubt which sections of the community are bearing financially the heaviest burden of the war, and it is equally true, as Mr. Law said, that "the great cost of the war had been paid by those who had wealth."

## CONSCRIPTION OF WEALTH.

After the war the burden of taxation, owing to the stupendous increase of the National Debt, will mean a certain burden upon industry. It is not, however, admitted, and the only remedy will be increased individual effort, increased efficiency, and increased production. Conscription of capital, take away the incentive to thrift, and reduce the resources urgently required for reconstruction, and how will industry fare? Yet Mr. Law is inclined to take the view that "we ought to aim at making this burden one which will rest practically on the wealth of the nation, and as an extension when the war comes to an end, so that it would not be there as a handicap on the creation of new wealth after the war." Had he not talked about "a general levy on capital," we should have supposed that he meant heavier super-taxes on the very rich, or possibly, increased death duties, with a rearrangement of scale according to the number of children or dependents. But his language does not admit of any other interpretation than that he is in favour of conscription of capital or wealth, for he uses the terms indiscriminately, though as regards their translation into terms of money they are by no means always the same. Now whatever the burden on industry may be as a result of heavy taxation until the National Debt reaches more manageable proportions, it will be secured, so far as greater if any attempt is made to conscript capital. There are still some who believe with Adam Smith that wages are paid by capital, and any reduction of capital must affect the means of providing employment.

## EFFECT ON THE THRIFTY.

Another and more immediately important point is the effect, which the more suggestion that a portion of their savings may be confiscated after the war will have on the thrifty. Mr. Law admits that the idea of the Fabians cannot possibly be carried out during the war because it would stop the flow of money into Government loans. But does he not think that this possibility hereafter will tend to check the subscriptions for war loans now? Who is likely to stint himself by taking up War Bonds if he has even a suspicion that a portion of them will be taken from him when the war is over? Government securities being the most readily accessible for a levy on capital, since the least easy to conceal, the tendency will be to avoid them. In a general levy they will form one of the most important factors. Before the war the country's wealth was variously estimated at from £15,000,000,000 to £20,000,000,000. With a National Debt promising to reach £8,000,000,000, it is clear that Government securities will represent about a third of the national wealth. Consequently, a general levy especially exempted, that being so, the denial of repudiation as being dishonourable and dishonourable becomes meaningless, for there is practically no difference between repudiation and confiscation to the holder of the securities.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

THE KAISER TO HIS TROOPS.  
GOD: "AN UNCONDITIONAL AND AN AVOWED ALLY."

A Berlin telegram says that, when visiting the Second Army on December 22nd, the Kaiser, addressing the troops, said:—

It has been a year full of events for the German Army and the German Fatherland. Powerful blows have been delivered, and your comrades in the East have been able to bring great decisions. There has been no man, no officer, and no general on the whole Eastern front, wherever I have spoken to them, who has not frankly admitted that they could not have accomplished what they have if their comrades in the West had not stood to a man. The tactical and strategic connection between the battles of the Marne, Champagne, Artois, Flanders, and Cambrai, and even in the East and in Italy, is so manifest that it is useless to waste words on it. With a centralized direction the German Army works in a centralized manner.

In order that we should be able to deliver these offensive blows, one portion of the Army had to remain on the defensive, hard as this is for the German soldier. Such a defensive battle, however, as has been fought in 1917 is without parallel. A fraction of the German Army accepted the heavy task of covering its comrades in the East unconditionally, and had the entire Anglo-French Army against itself.

In long preparation the enemy had collected unheard-of technical means and masses of ammunition and guns in order to make his entry into Brussels over your front, as he proudly announced. The enemy has achieved nothing. The most gigantic feat ever accomplished by an army, and one without parallel in history, was accomplished by the German Army. I do not boast, it is a fact and nothing else. The admiration you have earned shall be your reward and at the same time your pride. Nothing can in any way place in the shade or surpass what you have accomplished, however great or overwhelming it may be.

The year 1917, with its great battles, has proved that the German people has in the Law of Creation above an unconditional and avowed ally, on whom it can absolutely rely. Without Him all would have been in vain.

Everyone of you in unparalysed drum-fire did superhuman deeds. The feeling may have been frequently with you: "If we only had something behind us, if we only had some relief." It came. The result of the blow in the East has been that the storms of war there are at present silenced. God grant that it may be for ever.

Yesterday I spoke to, and saw, your comrades near Verdun, and there, passing through all mind like the scent of the morning breeze was the thought, "You are no longer alone!" The great successes and victories of the recent time, the great days of battle in Flanders and before Cambrai, where the first crushing offensive blow delivered by the arrogant British showed him that, despite three years of war suffering, the old offensive spirit was still in our troops, have their effect on the entire Fatherland and on the enemy.

We do not know what is still in store for us, but you have seen how in this last four years of war God's hand has visibly prevailed, punished treachery, and rewarded heroic perseverance. From this we can gain firm confidence that in the future also the Lord will be with us. If the enemy does not want peace, then we must bring peace to the world by battering in with iron fist and shining sword the doors of those who will not have peace.

The German newspapers publish the following Christmas greeting from Field-Marshal von Hindenburg: "God's blessing rested on our arms in 1917. He will in 1918 lead our righteous cause to a good end."

## POSSIBLE RESULT.

It is, indeed, extremely unfortunate that the Chancellor of the Exchequer committed himself to such views at the present juncture, but some good may be derived if it compels an Act of Parliament to be passed providing that holders of War Loans, if not of other forms of capital, shall never be subject to any capital tax beyond those now in operation. Such a step would undoubtedly hasten and increase enormously the flow of subscriptions to War Bonds.

Whether a tax on capital is capable of being carried out either in an equitable or satisfactory manner as regards results is in the highest degree doubtful. With all their meticulous methods and powers of organisation the Germans raised only fifty millions instead of the estimated 125 millions, when they tried a capital levy. It is superfluous to point out that there are many kinds of capital upon which an assessment cannot be realised. Brain-power has a certain capital value, but while you can tax the income, it produces, how can any capital assessment be levied if there is no accumulated realisable wealth? Again, for a tax on capital to be effective, there must be a market for the disposal of the particular form of capital. Suppose a levy of 20 per cent. were attempted, where would there be any buyers for the mass of re-estimated securities, lands, houses, Jewellery, pictures, etc., that would have to be sold? The Socialist idea is, of course, that in default of cash, the Government would take them over at a valuation; but the ownership of unsaleable lands and houses, etc., would not give the Government any money to reduce the debt, just as it would not bring in now the money required to carry on the war. No, the path of the Government should lie in a vigorous enterprise after the war, increasing production, and therefore revenue, not in making suggestions that must discourage thrift.

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[1829]

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[1735]

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[1734]

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[11-1]

(Continued at foot of next Column.)



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517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1033, 1035, 1037, 1039, 1041, 1043, 1045, 1047, 1049, 1051, 1053, 1055, 1057, 1059, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1067, 1069, 1071, 1073, 1075, 1077, 1079, 1081, 1083, 1085, 1087, 1089, 1091, 1093, 1095, 1097, 1099, 1101, 1103, 1105, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 1117, 1119, 1121, 1123, 1125, 1127, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149, 1151, 1153, 1155, 1157, 1159, 1161, 1163, 1165, 1167, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1177, 1179, 1181, 1183, 1185, 1187, 1189, 1191, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1205, 1207, 1209, 1211, 1213, 1215, 1217, 1219, 1221, 1223, 1225, 1227, 1229, 1231, 1233, 1235, 1237, 1239, 1241, 1243, 1245, 1247, 1249, 1251, 1253, 1255, 1257, 1259, 1261, 1263, 1265, 1267, 1269, 1271, 1273, 1275, 1277, 1279, 1281, 1283, 1285, 1287, 1289, 1291, 1293, 1295, 1297, 1299, 1301, 1303, 1305, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1317, 1319, 1321, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1329, 1331, 1333, 1335, 1337, 1339, 1341, 1343, 1345, 1347, 1349, 1351, 1353, 1355, 1357, 1359, 1361, 1363, 1365, 1367, 1369, 1371, 1373, 1375, 1377, 1379, 1381, 1383, 1385, 1387, 1389, 1391, 1393, 1395, 1397, 1399, 1401, 1403, 1405, 1407, 1409, 1411, 1413, 1415, 1417, 1419, 1421, 1423, 1425, 1427, 1429, 1431, 1433, 1435, 1437, 1439, 1441, 1443, 1445, 1447, 1449, 1451, 1453, 1455, 1457, 1459, 1461, 1463, 1465, 1467, 1469, 1471, 1473, 1475, 1477, 1479, 1481, 1483, 1485, 1487, 1489, 1491, 1493, 1495, 1497, 1499, 1501, 1503, 1505, 1507, 1509, 1511, 1513, 1515, 1517, 1519, 1521, 1523, 1525, 1527, 1529, 1531, 1533, 1535, 1537, 1539, 1541, 1543, 1545, 1547, 1549, 1551, 1553, 1555, 1557, 1559, 1561, 1563, 1565, 1567, 1569, 1571, 1573, 1575, 1577, 1579, 1581, 1583, 1585, 1587, 1589, 1591, 1593, 1595, 1597, 1599, 1601, 1603, 1605, 1607, 1609, 1611, 1613, 1615, 1617, 1619, 1621, 1623, 1625, 1627, 1629, 1631, 1633, 1635, 1637, 1639, 1641, 1643, 1645, 1647, 1649, 1651, 1653, 1655, 1657, 1659, 1661, 1663, 1665, 1667, 1669, 1671, 1673, 1675, 1677, 1679, 1681, 1683, 1685, 1687, 1689, 1691, 1693, 1695, 1697, 1699, 1701, 1703, 1705, 1707, 1709, 1711, 1713, 1715, 1717, 1719, 1721, 1723, 1725, 1727, 1729, 1731, 1733, 1735, 1737, 1739, 1741, 1743, 1745, 1747, 1749, 1751, 1753, 1755, 1757, 1759, 1761, 1763, 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779, 1781, 1783, 1785, 1787, 1789, 1791, 1793, 1795, 1797, 1799, 1801, 1803, 1805, 1807, 1809, 1811, 1813, 1815, 1817, 1819, 1821, 1823, 1825, 1827, 1829, 1831, 1833, 1835, 1837, 1839, 1841, 1843, 1845, 1847, 1849, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1857, 1859, 1861, 1863, 1865, 1867, 1869, 1871, 1873, 1875, 1877, 1879, 1881, 1883, 1885, 1887, 1889, 1891, 1893, 1895, 1897, 1899, 1901, 1903, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911, 1913, 1915, 1917, 1919, 1921, 1923, 1925, 1927, 1929, 1931, 1933, 1935, 1937, 1939, 1941, 1943, 1945, 1947, 1949, 1951, 1953, 1955, 1957, 1959, 1961, 1963, 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973, 1975, 1977, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1991, 1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019, 2021, 2023, 2025, 2027, 2029, 2031, 2033, 2035, 2037, 2039, 2041, 2043, 2045, 2047, 2049, 2051, 2053, 2055, 2057, 2059, 2061, 2063, 2065, 2067, 2069, 2071, 2073, 2075, 2077, 2079, 2081, 2083, 2085, 2087, 2089, 2091, 2093, 2095, 2097, 2099, 2101, 2103, 2105, 2107, 2109, 2111, 2113, 2115, 2117, 2119, 2121, 2123, 2125, 2127, 2129, 2131, 2133, 2135, 2137, 2139, 2141, 2143, 2145, 2147, 2149, 2151, 2153, 2155, 2157, 2159, 2161, 2163, 2165, 2167, 2169, 2171, 2173, 2175, 2177, 2179, 2181, 2183, 2185, 2187, 2189, 2191, 2193, 2195, 2197, 2199, 2201, 2203, 2205, 2207, 2209, 2211, 2213, 2215, 2217, 2219, 2221, 2223, 2225, 2227, 2229, 2231, 2233, 2235, 2237, 2239, 2241, 2243, 2245, 2247, 2249, 2251, 2253, 2255, 2257, 2259, 2261, 2263, 2265, 2267, 2269, 2271, 2273, 2275, 2277, 2279, 2281, 2283, 2285, 2287, 2289, 2291, 2293, 2295, 2297, 2299, 2301, 2303, 2305, 2307, 2309, 2311, 2313, 2315, 2317, 2319, 2321, 2323, 2325, 2327, 2329, 2331, 2333, 2335, 2337, 2339, 2341, 2343, 2345, 2347, 2349, 2351, 2353, 2355, 2357, 2359, 2361, 2363, 2365, 2367, 2369, 2371, 2373, 2375, 2377, 2379, 2381, 2383, 2385, 2387, 2389, 2391, 2393, 2395, 2397, 2399, 2401, 2403, 2405, 2407, 2409, 2411, 2413, 2415, 2417, 2419, 2421, 2423, 2425, 2427, 2429, 2431, 2433, 2435, 2437, 2439, 2441, 2443, 2445, 2447, 2449, 2451, 2453, 2455, 2457, 2459, 2461, 2463, 2465, 2467, 2469, 2471, 2473, 2475, 2477, 2479, 2481, 2483, 2485, 2487, 2489, 2491, 2493, 2495, 2497, 2499, 2501, 2503, 2505, 2507, 2509, 2511, 2513, 2515, 2517, 2519, 2521, 2523, 2525, 2527, 2529, 2531, 2533, 2535, 2537, 2539, 2541, 2543, 2545, 2547, 2549, 2551, 2553, 2555, 2557, 2559, 2561, 2563, 2565, 2567, 2569, 2571, 2573, 2575, 2577, 2579, 2581, 2583, 2585, 2587, 2589, 2591, 2593, 2595, 2597, 2599, 2601, 2603, 2605, 2607, 2609, 2611, 2613, 2615, 2617, 2619, 2621, 2623, 2625, 2627, 2629, 2631, 2633, 2635, 2637, 2639, 2641, 2643, 2645, 2647, 2649, 2651, 2653, 2655, 2657, 2659, 2661, 2663, 2665, 2667, 2669, 2671, 2673, 2675, 2677, 2679, 2681, 2683, 2685, 2687, 2689, 2691, 2693, 2695, 2697,



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When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO  
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

Leave Hong Kong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available to Messageries Maritimes Company.

## INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment)

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,  
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,  
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PHANG, COLOMBO  
AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.  
Proposed Sailings:

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong	Leave Suez	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
The Intermediate Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.		

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.  
All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.  
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.  
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.  
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.  
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GOSMAN & DEAN, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.  
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,  
Superintendent.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KITANO MARU 12,000 Tons SHIDZUOKA MARU 12,500 Tons	15th March 11 A.M. 29th " 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU 8,000 Tons AKI MARU 12,500 Tons	16th March 11 A.M. 29th April 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	KIRIN MARU 8,000 Tons RANGOON MARU 8,000 Tons	22nd March. 25th March.
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURS. IS., TOWNVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. \* Wireless telegraphy.

## HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C. SEATTLE

VIA

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next Sailings From Hongkong.

\* KASHIMA MARU SAT. 23rd March, 11 A.M.  
\* KATORI MARU SAT. 13th April, 11 A.M.

† Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
E. KORI, Manager.

Telephone 222 and 223

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.  
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	FRI. 22nd Mar.
TENYO MARU	22,000	TUES. 8th Apr.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	TUES. 16th Apr.
SEIYU MARU	22,000	SAT. 27th Apr.
PERSIA MARU	8,000	FRI. 10th May

† The s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Persia Maru" call at Shanghai.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, CRUZ, BALBOA, DALLAS, ARICA, and IQUIQUE.  
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDIAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,500 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,500 "
SEIYO MARU	14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.  
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.  
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager,  
King's Building.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.  
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

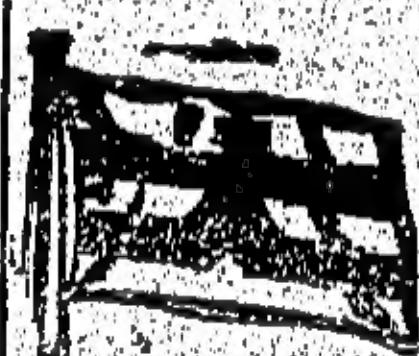
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

F. THOMAS, Agent,  
Queen's Building.



## O. S. K.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG  
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

## North American Line.

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.  
"AFRICA MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 20th Mar. at 3 P.M.  
"CANADA MARU" ... TUESDAY, 2nd Apr. at 3 P.M.  
"MANILA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 25th Apr. at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo takes on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anging, Taisi, via Swatow and Amoy.

"KAIO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 17th Mar. at 10 A.M.  
"AMAKUSA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 24th Mar. at 10 A.M.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager,  
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos 744 and 745

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

## S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

## SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA, AND HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO.

[APRIL 10, 1918.]

AN UNUSUAL HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. MITCHELL, Freight and Passenger Agent,  
Queen's Building, 101, Royal Street.



# COMMERCIAL

### CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

		March 14th
<b>LONDON.</b>		
Telegraphic Transfer	...	31/-
Bank Bills, on demand	...	31/-
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	...	31/-
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	...	31/-
Credite, at 4 months' sight	...	31/-
Commenetary Bills 4 months' sight	...	31/2
<b>ON PARIS.</b>		
Bank Bills, on demand	...	4134
Credite, at 4 months' sight	...	438
<b>ON NEW YORK.</b>		
Bank Bills, on demand	...	728
Credite at 60 days' sight	...	
<b>ON BOMBAY.</b>		
Telegraphic Transfer	...	
Bank Bills, on demand	...	8000
<b>ON CALCUTTA.</b>		
Telegraphic Transfer	...	
Bank Bills, on demand	...	8000
<b>ON SHANGHAI.</b>		
Bank Bills, at sight	...	8000
Private, 60 day's sight	...	
<b>ON YOKOHAMA.</b>		
On demand	...	1894
ON MANILA.	On demand - Penco	1444
ON SINGAPORE.	On demand	1444
ON BATAVIA.	On demand	13 7
ON HANKOW.	On demand	13 7
ON SAIGON.	On demand	per.
ON BANGKOK.	On demand	804
SOVEREIGN Bank's Buying Rate	...	£ 6.50
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	...	82.60
RAR SILVER per os	...	43

SUBSIDIARY COINS			
		per cent.	
Hongkong ...	20 cents. pieces...	\$0.00	Premium
Hongkong ...	10 " " " "	\$0.00	Discount
Canton ...	20 " " " "	\$7.60	"
Canton ...	10 " " " "	\$0.00	"

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

**TODAY**

2 p.m.—Flower and Vegetable Show in the Botanic Gardens.

Monday, 15th March:—  
5.30 p.m.—Hongkong Club, General Meeting.

Tuesday, 16th March:—  
11.30 p.m.—Green Island Cement Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

Wednesday, 17th March:—  
Noon—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

Thursday, 18th March:—  
11.30 a.m.—Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

Friday, 19th March:—  
11.30 a.m.—China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

Saturday, 20th March:—  
Noon—Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

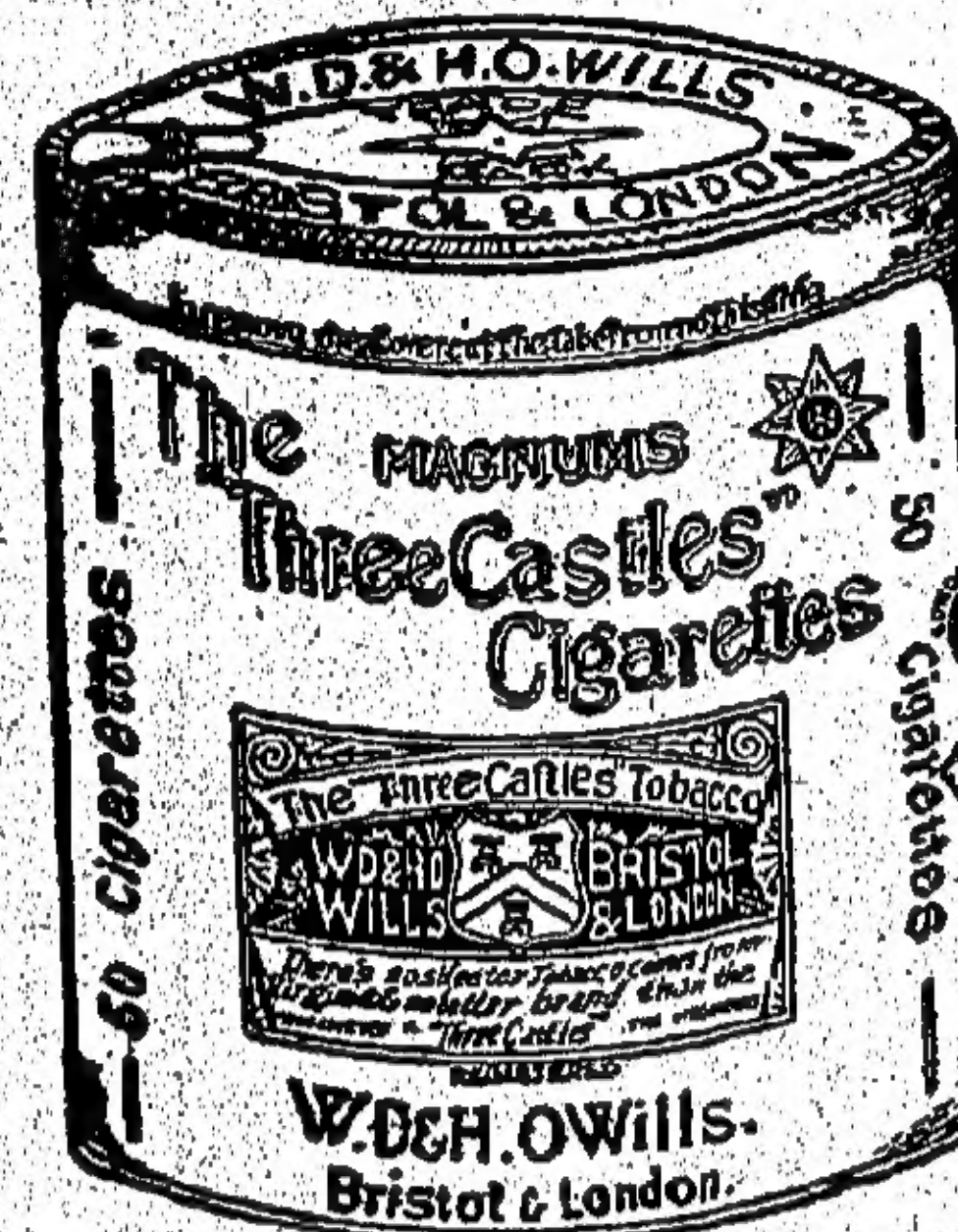
Sunday, 21st March:—  
9 p.m.—Institution of Engineers & Shipbuilders of Hongkong, Annual General Meeting.

ALSO  
**MAGNUMS**

**MANUFACTURED BY**  
**W. D. & H. O. WILLS**

IN BRISTOL  
ENGLAND

1468



**LIGHT AND ELEGANT.**

**WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.**  
14, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

**THE** Business of the above Bank is conducted by the **HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.**  
It may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option  
balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG  
AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED  
DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION,  
N. J. STABB,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. 110

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**THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA  
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.**

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1852.  
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital... .. £1,200,000

Reserve Fund \$1,000,000  
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$1,200,000

**FOREIGN EXCHANGE** and General  
Banking business transacted.

**OTHER BANK ACCOUNTS** owned and

Banking business transacted.  
**CURRENT ACCOUNTS** opened and  
**FIXED DEPOSITS** received for 1 year or  
 shorter periods at rates which will be quoted  
 on application.  
**T. C. DOWNING.**

shorter periods at rates which will vary on application.

**T. C. DOWNING,**  
Manager

Hongkong, 8th May 1937

11400

**BANKS**  
**THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED**  
**(TAIWAN GINKO),**

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL  
CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed	...	...	Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-up	...	...	20,000,000
Reserve Funds	...	...	5,330,000

**HEAD OFFICE:**  
**TAIPEH, FORMOSA**

**BRANCHES:**  
**JAPAN—KOBE, OSAKA, TOKYO & YOKOHAMA**

**FOREIGN**—AKO, UMAN, BAGO, BANGKOK,  
KUALA LUMPUR, MAKUNG, PINANG, SINGAPORE,  
CHIOU, TAIPEI, TAIWAN, TAKO,  
TAMBUK.  
**CHINA**—AMOI, CANTON, FOOSHOW, HANKOW,  
KIUKIANG, SHANGHAI, SWATOW.

**OTHERS--BATAVIA, BOMBAY, HONGKONG**  
**LONDON, SINGAPORE, SOERABAYA**  
**SEMARANG AND NEW YORK.**

**LONDON BANKERS:**  
 Capital and Counties Bank, London, and

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, India, China, India, Philippines Islands, Java, Australia, America, and elsewhere.

Interest allowed on Current Account, Fixed Deposits, and Savings Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

**N. YANAGITA,**  
Manager.

**HONGKONG BRANCH.**

2, Des Vaux Road,  
Hongkong, 1st January, 1918. (690)

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**THE BANK OF CHINA**  
**GOVERNMENT BANK.**

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL  
MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1912.)

Authorized Capital	...	...	\$80,000,000
Paid-up Capital	...	...	\$10,000,000

**HEAD OFFICE,—PEKING.**  
**BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES:**  
SHANGHAI: HANKING: Chinkiang, Yangtse  
Wusich, Wuhu, Anahing, Tatung, Tai

Kiangyoo, Soochow. HANGHOO: Szechuan, Ichang, Nanchang. TIENTSIN: Pootung, Tungshan, Luanchow. TIANGHAI: Hainan, HANGCHOW. WELCHOW, SHACHOW, CHIAHAI, LASEH, HUEHOW, NINGPO. KAIYANG: Changteh, Sinyang, Lo

Chowma. TAIWAN: Chowma, Taiwan.  
Linschi. LINLUNG, Taiwan, Yih.  
Haiming. CHEFOO, Telinguo. TAIYU.  
Yansheng. FOOSHOW. CHANGKOW.  
Kien, Moukien, Newshwang, Dah.  
Harbin. Tschihar, Tsching, Chinsch.

**CANTON BRANCH.**  
Interest allowed on current accounts and  
Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Etc.

description of Banking business transacted  
loans granted on approved securities Spec  
facilities for Home Exchange.  
Hongkong 18th October, 1914 11/100

OLPHUS CARTWRIGHT, for THE HONGKONG  
YOUNG Men Central, Victoria, Hongkong

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**VERNON & SMYTH. Share Brokers.**